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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
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The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Grant's reports have been completed and submitted some days ago, and they are the first of the Department reports ready for the President.

Gov. Bullock has appointed George T. Bigelow and Samuel Ashmun, of Boston, and Emery Washburne, of Cambridge, Commissioners on the part of the State under the act to aid the construction of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad.

One of the results of the late election in Massachusetts is the permission granted by the State constabulary to lager beer saloons to keep open to eleven P. M., instead of nine, as heretofore.

About two hundred officers and men, who served in the fleets of Admirals Farragut and Porter, at the fall of New Orleans, met in New York Wednesday evening for the purpose of devising measures to recover eight millions dollars prize money, to which they conceive they and their comrades are entitled. An organization was completed and contributions were made to a fund to carry out the object.

Chief Justice Chase gives considerable attention to financial matters. He thinks the time not far distant when the Government will have returned to specie payments, when he considers all the United States bonds will be redeemed in specie. On the subject of uniform currency the world over, he is at present much interested. He also thinks the banking system of this country will be adopted by the rest of the world. He considers the experiment here has proved its practicability.

An Havana special says: Admiral Tegethoff had received a very polite letter from the Mexican Minister, tendering an escort of Government troops for Maximilian's body to Vera Cruz, at the national expense, but all public demonstrations, however, both on Mexican soil within Mexican maritime jurisdiction were forbidden. Congress convened on the 20th, when there was a quorum of representatives present. President Juarez was preparing a defense of the use of the discretionary power. It had been stated that he asked for the forces belonging to Escobedo's command, which are to come to the Capitol. The reasons of this demand are left unexplained, but is surmised that it is owing the large force, said to be 14,000 men and 300 pieces of artillery, which General Diaz has at his command. A Cuban who has been some time a resident of Vera Cruz says he forsees a revolution soon again in Mexico, probably about next January. Gen. Merino was assassinated on the Coalcamine road.

A Porto Rico paper, of the 6th, contains full particulars of the great storm in the West Indies. The hurricane immolated a multitude of victims, destroyed houses, desolated plantations, swept away fields of grain, and deprived thousands of poor in one night of their means of livelihood. At St. Thomas the damage was very great. In the Island of Tortola the destruction was lamentable. Not a single house was left standing. Hundreds of lives were lost. The same may be said of the Island of Vieques; in the Cidris ninety-six houses were destroyed and several lives were lost; in Louisa, twenty-seven houses and several lives lost. Every house, with several lives, were destroyed in Aguishuans; in Rio Grande, forty houses and eleven persons; in Corozal, forty-five houses.

OHIO NEWS.

There is a gentleman living in the village of Jefferson, Wayne county, Ohio, who is one hundred and eight years old. His name is John Falgate, and he was born in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania. He was thirty-three years old when Washington was made the first President, and voted for him.

Extensive repairs are in progress at Eagle and Falcon furnaces. Those of Andrews Bros., on the Lawrence Railroad, are approaching completion, and so of Andrews & Hitchcock's, at Hubbard. The Briar Hill and Tod Companies are consolidated, running four furnaces. A rolling mill, to be established at Garrettsville, is also spoken of.

Eight hundred and sixty emigrants arrived in Columbus last week. Of this number two hundred and sixty four propose to remain in Ohio, while two hundred and eighteen go to Wisconsin, one hundred and twelve to Illinois, sixty-seven to Indiana, ninety-three to Kentucky, forty-three to Minnesota, forty-two to Wisconsin, and twenty-one to Tennessee.

Mrs. Grace Prentiss, widow of Samuel Prentiss, died a few days ago, near Monroeville, at the age of 101 years and seven months.

Elijah Butts, a citizen of New Philadelphia, while in a mill, a few days ago, and passing near the machinery, was caught by his clothing and drawn between two cog wheels and instantly killed.

On last Saturday night, a barn belonging to Mr. Horace Norton, of Mesopotamia, near the Middlefield line, was destroyed by fire. It contained hay, sap pails, &c., of large value. Total loss estimated at $2,500. Insured for $1,500 in the Midas, of Cleveland. There is not much doubt but that the barn was set on fire by horse thieves out of revenge.

Dr. Richard Story, a well known physician of Cleveland, was found dead in his bed Wednesday morning.

The Ottawa county *Union* says: Grapes are still in abundance. Last Saturday the General Grant took on board for Sandusky, at one load, about seventy thousand pounds, the larger portion of which were boxed as table grapes. A week more of good weather will conclude the grape shipping for this season.

Joseph Seibold, a member of the 37th O. V. I., was crushed to death on Tuesday, by the falling of an embankment in Youngstown.

LITERATURE.

Henry C. Carey, whom Europe acknowledges as the best political economist in America, after having been translated into the German, French, Italian, Swedish and Hungarian language, has now been rendered in Russian. His "Social Science," thus presented to a new set of readers, by a St. Petersburg publisher, is so superbly printed in the Russian character, on the finest paper, as to be a fine specimen of Muscovite book-making. There has just issued, from the Breslau press, a German translation of Mr. Corey's "National Crisis," executed by Professor E. Duhring, of Berlin, who has supplied an able critical dissertation on the plagiarisms committed by M. Bastiat; he calls it "Das Caschiasche Plagiat."

Mrs. Elizabeth Stoddard, wife of Stoddard the Poet, will shortly publish a novel of American Life entitled "Temple House." Mrs. Stoddard has, by her stories, taken high rank among modern female authors, and her new novel, which Carleton & Co. will issue, must win fresh fame for one who has been called the Mrs. Gaskell, of America.

There is to be a great national and international exhibition of works of art in the town of Leeds, England, during the year 1868, at which not only painting and engraving, but printing and book binding will be shown. It would be well to place in this exhibition a single copy of every book, pamphlet, magazine and newspaper published in America during the present year. The English had such a collection in the great Paris Exposition, and it excited much attention.

Vanquished is the significant title which Miss Agnes Leonard, a new Southern authoress, has given to a novel that Carleton & Co. will publish in a few days, together with a sprightly little child's book, translated from the German, entitled "Will o' The Wisp," illustrated by Howard, the well-known comic artist.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Collision on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad--Four Women and One Man Burned to Death--Nearly the Entire Passenger Train Destroyed.

CINCINNATI, O., November 21.—A terrible accident occurred on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad this morning. The broad gauge express arrived here at six o'clock A. M., was detailed at Lockland by an extra freight coming south, and while waiting for the freight train to take the side-track, a freight train that was following ran into the rear of the express train before a man could get out to flag them. Four ladies and one man were burned to death. Nearly all the train was burned to ashes. The rear cars was a train from Toledo that the express takes on at Dayton, the last car being a sleeping car from Toledo. The names or residences of those killed have not yet been ascertained.

CINCINNATI, November 21, 7 P. M.—Three of the ladies killed at the collision at Lockland this morning were sisters named Morgan, and had tickets from Detroit to Louisville. The other was a very large woman, about thirty years of age, and lived at Detroit. The name of the man was Jackson, from Boston. Several others were quite badly injured by the shock of the collision. The burning of the train was occasioned by the breaking of a lamp on the locomotive, which ran into the train, the oil spilling and fire spreading rapidly. One of the sisters Morgan reached the door of the sleeping car and broke the window but was unable to obtain egress. While efforts were being made to release her, a sudden burst of flames struck her and she fell dead.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Impeachment Report to be Made on Monday.

The House Committees and Their Organization.

Informal Caucus of Democratic Congressmen.

Tenure of Office Law and the Treasury Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1867.

Impeachment.

The Chairman of the Judiciary Committee stated to-day that the majority and minority reports will be presented next Monday, together with the evidence. It is entirely safe to say that the Committee stand four for impeachment to five against it. What action the House will take remains to be seen, but there is a general desire that it be disposed of one way or the other at the earliest practical moment.

The House Committees.

The Speaker announced to-day that the House Committes will be appointed on Monday. Speaker Colfax states to his friends that he has determined to organize the Committes with sole reference to their efficiency. This will oblige him to disregard, in a measure, the custom of paying particular attention to the claims of sections, and those of personal precedence or length of service. He has also expressed a purpose to so constitute the Committees as to secure greater economy in the use of public funds. This thorough organization of the Committees has been urged in various influential quarters.

Democratic Presidential Candidates.

At an informal meeting of some of the Democratic members of the Senate and House last night, a lively discussion arose in regard to who would be the most available candidates for President and Vice President of the Democrats and Conservatives of the country. After a free exchange of opinions, the names of Gen. W. S. Hancock, of Pennsylvania, and Judge Thurman, of Ohio, were selected as being the strongest.

The Tenure of Office Law.

Secretary McCulloch having called on Solicitor Jordan for his opinion on the tenure of office bill as it relates to the Treasury Department, the Solicitor states that he is of opinion that the law applicable to that Department commences to-day, and not at the next session of Congress, and the names of parties designated, together with the evidence and reasons of suspension, must be sent in within the next twenty days. The Temporary Commission given during the recess of Congress, which expires by limitation at the end of next session, will of course expire at the end of the session commencing to-day and ending in December next.

Secretary McCulloch's Report.

Secretary McCulloch to-day announced that his report would not be presented to Congress until the regular December session, and then the day after the President's Message was sent in.

The Old Commoner.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, appeared in his old seat in the House this afternoon, looking in much better health than was generally anticipated. He was the center for a long time for a crowd of congratulatory members.

WASHINGTON, November 21, 1867.

OFFICE DISCONTINUED.

General Grant has ordered the chief mustering and disburing office for the State of New York to be discontinued on or before the 15th proximo.

CLAIMS.

The list of claims pending before the Court of Claims up to July 17th, was about 1,500. The number of judgments rendered since March, 1863, was 300, of which 190 were dismissed. Claims have been allowed to the amount of over one and a half millions of dollars.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

A. F. Randall, special agent of the Treasury Department, leaves here in a few days to make an inspection tour among various ports of entry in Texas.

JAPAN.

Change in the Government---The Investigation of the Nagasaki Murders---Removal of the Government of Nagasaki---Large Exports of Tea to New York, &c., &c.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—The Japan *Times*, of October 10th, says: Statzabashi has finally resigned, and Shogonoti, Prince of Ovar, has been nominated to the dignity by the Mikado. This was the result of the protracted negotiations between the Inkios of Satsuma, and Ocrasma, Tosa and Statzabashi himself. The event was hastened by the visit of Sir Harry Parks and Admiral Tooska, who came to investigate the Nagasaki murders. The British minister and a party of friends ascended the Nusignia. General Van Valkenburg visited the ports on the west coast on board the Shenandoah. The English Minister and Admiral visited some of the ports and returned via Hakodadi, Nagusaili and Osaka; on their arrival at Nagasaki, learned that two warrant officers of Her Majesty's steamer Yarnus, had been murdered by the Japanese. The Government of the place was removed on account of their failure to bring the perpetrators of the murder to justice.

The exports of tea to New York this season is 10,000,000 pounds in excess of last year, all of which was shipped direct, except 100,000 pounds via San Francisco. The Caractius, with 662,400 pounds, the Pauline, with 686,200 pounds, sailed for New York, leaving four vessels behind to carry 2,100,000 pounds. The closing market quotations were: Common, $23 to $25; medium, $27 to $28; fine, $32 to $35; choice, $40 to $44.

MANILLA, October 11.—Hemp, $9; cordage, $14 to $16 per picul.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Meeting of Fenian State Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—The Annual Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood of California, acting in concert with the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, and recognizing John Savage as the Chief Executive in America, adjourned after a short session. The affairs of the organization are represented as in a satisfactory condition. They indorse the policy of the Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood, as enunciated by Thomas J. Keily in Ireland and John Savage in America. A resolution expressive of the death of Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher was adopted.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—The steamship Montana, from the Northern coast, with one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in treasure, has arrived. The news from Oregon and British Columbia is unimportant.

The project of annexing Northern Idaho to Washington Territory is attracting attention. A committee has been appointed to obtain signatures to a memorial asking Congress to annex Northern Idaho to Washington Territory, preparatory to admission of the latter to the Union.

A large quantity of opium brought by the Great Republic has been seized for attempt to defraud the revenue.

WESTON.

At Toledo Last Night--In Fine Spirits and Condition.

CLEVELAND, November 21.—Weston expects to reach Toledo to-night, thirty miles travel, from half past four P. M. He is in fine spirits and condition. The roughs tried to jump upon him at Fremont, but were prevented by the police. The enthusiasm is increasing.

THE Indian sages, says the Winona (Minn.) *Republican*, are gravely prophesying as to the prospects of the winter. "Winnebago George," an Indian pretty well known in Winona as a prognosticator, says there will be no snow for two or three moons. Others of the same tribe advance the same opinion. In opposition to these weather-wise Winnebagoes, the Yankton Indian Agent, in a note to the Dubuque *Times*, says the Yanktons predict an early winter and a severe one, and further that we shall be favored with an unusual amount of snow. The reason that they give for expecting a larger fall of snow than usual is the character of the present autumn. They say that what did not rain we will get in snow. The winter must come soon to be very early. The Winnebagoes are ahead thus far.

The citizens of Youngstown, Ohio, have subscribed $10,950 to the stock of the Lawrence Railroad, in order to secure the location of the workshops of the company in that town.

XLth CONGRESS.

FIRST DAY OF THE SESSION.

Bill to Secure Equal Rights in the District of Columbia.

PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

National Faith to be Preserved.

Information Called for on the Cotton Tax.

Objections to the Swearing in of Tennessee Members.

Their Political Status During the Rebellion the Cause.

Proposed Impeachment of Minister Adams.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1867.

Both Houses of Congress reassembled at noon to-day, pursuant to the July adjournment. There was a large attendance of visitors and spectators, and the galleries were filled long before the hour of meeting. The expectation of many that the impeachment report would be presented in the House gave that branch the scene of the greatest interest.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock, on a new red carpet, so loud and flaming in its hue that it dazzled the eyes of all who beheld it for the first time. Nearly all the Senators were present. Mr. Wade was on hand, apparently none the worse of his recent mishap, although to those who were curious on the subject he exhibited a very ugly looking wound on the head, surmounted by about three inches of sticking plaster. Gov. Morton was in feeble health, scarcely able to be in his seat. The absentees were Bayard, of Delaware, Buckalew, of Pennsylvania, Ferry, of Connecticut, Guthrie, of Kentucky, Henderson, of Missouri, Hendricks, of West Virginia, Howe, of Wisconsin, Saulsbury, of Delaware, and Sprague, of Rhode Island.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Sumner took the floor, standing behind a desk covered with petitions, bills and resolutions, only a few of which he got an opportunity to offer. He presented a petition setting forth that the petitioners, a hundred and fifty in number, were colored men who had been discharged from their employment in the District because they voted the Radical ticket at the last municipal election. They asked for relief, and the subject was referred to the Committee on the District.

Next Mr. Sumner asked the Senate to pass a bill allowing colored men to hold office in the District, which it seems they can't do under the existing city charters of Washington and Georgetown. This bill was passed by both Houses during the closing hours of last session, but was pocketed by the President. Garret Davis objected to its consideration, and it went over.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution calling for facts and figures in possession of the Secretary of the Treasury on the repeal of the cotton tax. It was adopted.

Mr. Edmunds introduced a joint resolution declaring the faith of the Government pledged to the redemption of all the public debt in coin, except where otherwise stipulated in the loan. He said he wished it to lie upon the table for the present, but should ask its early consideration, and hoped the Senate would pass it with entire unanimity. Nothing more was said on the subject, and the resolution lies upon the table and may be called up at any time.

After a session of half an hour the Senate adjourned.

The moment the journal was read in the House, the Democrats through Mr. Brooks, of New York, and Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, objected to the newly elected Tennessee delegation being sworn in, on the ground that some of them were disloyal. The latter addressed the House for an hour, giving specific details of his reasons and facts as applied to each member. A running debate followed for three hours, when the House finally voted to admit all the delegation but Butler of the First Tennessee District, whose credentials were referred to the Committee on Elections for investigation into the charge of disloyalty preferred against him. The rest of the delegation were sworn in.

Mr. Robinson, of New York, closed the day's proceedings with an hour's speech, on a resolution which he offered for the impeachment and trial of Minister Adams for his alleged neglect to look after the interests of American citizens on trial in England. The speech was a rambling one, and had the effect of thinning the floor and galleries. No one supposes that it will pass.

Both Houses adjourned until Monday.

To Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 21, 1867.

SENATE.

The Senate met at noon and was opened with prayer by the Chaplain. The following Senators were present:

The President, Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cole, Corbett, Conkling, Cragin, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Drake, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Harlan, Johnson, Jordan, Morrill, Vt.; Morrill, Me.; Morton, Norton, Nye, Patterson, New Hampshire; Patterson, Tenn.; Pomeroy, Ramsay, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates.

Mr. SUMNER asked unanimous consent to introduce a bill for the further security of equal rights in the District of Columbia. He stated this was an exact copy of the bill passed at the last session, but not returned by the President. It therefore became necessary to pass it. The bill was read as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That the word "white," wherever it occurs in the laws relating to the District of Columbia, or in the charter or ordinances of the city of Washington or Georgetown, and operates as a limitation on said cities to hold any office, or to be selected, and to serve as jurors, be and the same is hereby repealed; and it shall be unlawful for any person or officer to enforce or attempt to enforce said limitation after the passage of this bill.

Mr. DAVIS objecting, the bill was laid over.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a joint resolution amendatory to the joint resolution approved June 27th, 1866, authorizing the Court of Claims to rehear and examine for adjudication the claims of Richard W. Mead, deceased. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following joint resolution, which was read, laid on the table and ordered to be printed. He would call it up at an early day, and hoped it would be passed with entire unanimity:

WHEREAS, The public debt of the United States was, except when specially otherwise provided, contracted and incurred upon the faith and credit of the United States that the same would be paid or redeemed in coin or its equivalent: Therefore,

Resolved, That the public debt of the United States, except in the case where in the law authorizing the same other provision was expressly made, is owing in coin or its equivalent, and the United States is hereby pledged to payment accordingly.

Mr. WILSON offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate for the information of the Senate any facts or reports in possession of the Department, relating to the repeal of the tax on cotton.

Mr. GRIMES moved that when the Senate adjourn, it be to Monday. Carried.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, it was ordered that the Senate meet at 12 M. daily.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill for the calling out of volunteers to suppress hostilities, and the bill vacating certain municipal offices in Alexandria were indefinitely postponed.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House assembled at noon. The attendance of members was unusually large. The galleries were crowded before eleven, and many ladies were accommodated in the gentlemen's gallery. Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, was in his seat, apparently in as good physical condition as last session. The proceedings opened with prayer by Chaplain Boynton.

Messrs. Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and Cary, of Ohio, members elect, took the oath prescribed by law. The eight members elect from Tennessee having been called by the Speaker to take the oath, Mr. ELDRIDGE objected to the administering of the oath to Mr. Stokes, and moved that his credentials be referred to the Committee on Credentials.

JAMES BROOKS, of New York, objected to the administering of the oath to any of the Tennessee delegation, on the ground, first, that two, if not more of them, had been guilty of treason to the Government, and had taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederate Government and Jeff. Davis; and second, there does not now exist in the State of Tennessee a republican form of government. [Loud laughter on Republican side.] Mr. Brooks argued that the electoral law of Tennessee disfranchises a majority of its white citizens—the whole vote of the State was 140,000, and yet 100,000 voters had controlled the election, 55,000 of whom were negroes controlling the 45,000 white voters who were not disfranchised. An oligarchy now existed and reigned in Tennessee, and the franchise law there was a disgrace to any free form of Government, a dishonor to civilization and a reprobation to all forms of republican self government. Mr. Brooks then stated his special objections to the swearing in of Mr. Butler, because as a member of the Tennessee Legislature before and during the rebellion, he had introduced, supported and voted for resolutions and measures proving his disloyalty to the United States. Among these were resolutions to reject the confirmation of any man to office who indorsed the Helper book, condemning the appointment of Mr. Seward in Lincoln's Cabinet as an act of hostility to the South, and for calling a convention to take Tennessee out of the Union. Mr. Brooks quoted the precedent established by the Republican side of the House last July in regard to the Kentucky members, and argued they were now irrevocably bound by it. Mr. Brooks then objected to the swearing in of Mullins, on the ground that he had given aid and comfort to the rebels, had made speeches in behalf of it, had lent his aid and support to it, had attempted to raise troops for it, and made a speech in Bedford county in 1861, in which he urged young men to enlist in a rebel company and defend their homes and firesides. Mr. Brooks also objected to the swearing in of Arnell on the ground that he had established in Lawrence county, Tenn., a tannery, which was devoted to supplying shoes to rebel soldiers. Mr. Brooks also objected to the swearing in of Trimble, saying his information was that if he voted at all on the question of secession he had voted for taking Tennessee out of the Union.

Mr. TRIMBLE (in his seat) assured Mr. Brooks he had not done so.

M. BROOKS accepted the denial, and withdrew all special objection to the swearing in of Mr. Trimble.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then stated to the House the ground on which he objected to the swearing in of Mr. Stokes. It was that Mr. Stokes had admitted in the House, 27th of July, 1866, to having written a letter to John Duncan, on the 10th of May, 1861, stating he understood some gross misrepresentations were going the rounds of his section in reference to his position, which he (Stokes) wished to correct. That he had been a zealous advocate of the Union up to the time Mr. Lincoln had called for 75,000 troops in violation of the law for the subjugation of the South; that he commended Governor Harris, of Tennessee, for his course, and for arming the State and resisting Lincoln at the point of the bayonet, and he had enrolled his name as a volunteer to resist Lincoln's usurpations.

Mr. LOGAN expressed his gratification at seeing members on the Democratic side coming up to the mark. He was willing to have the matter of Mutler referred, but as to Mr. Stokes, he thought if any man could wipe out a wrong, that noble man (Stokes) had wiped out the wrong of that letter in fighting for the Union, while some gentlemen were publishing treasonable articles.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, moved as a substitute for the pending motion that the credentials of Mr. Butler be referred to the Committee on Elections, and pending the discussion of the question, he be not sworn in. He (Dawes) understood the gentleman from New York (Brooks) to make his motion in good faith, and he assumed that that gentleman had made wonderful progress since last session, when he put himself on the ground that no charge of disloyalty, however flagrant and palpable, was sufficient ground for the exclusion of a member who held a certificate of election. He congratulated the country on this wonderful conversion. He trusted Mr. Brooks would continue his journey until he saw more clearly even than members on the Republican side what did constitute loyalty and disloyalty. The gentleman had also taken ground to-day that it was proper for the House to look into the Constitution of a State and decide whether it is Republican or not. He was happy for once to be able to stand with the gentleman from New York and vote with him. He welcomed him as a new convert, and expected him, like all converts, to take the lead and do works meet for repentance.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pa., opposed all motions looking to the exclusion of any Tennessee members, and eulogized the character and services of Mr. Stokes. He wished the members of the South to know it was the party on the floor which did not acknowledge any place or time for repentance, which could not relieve them of disfranchisement, not for rebellion but for the holding of opinions in 1861 which they held to-day on the subject of State rights, and the degradation of the colored people.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Dawes and Chandler, of New York, Mr. MARSHALL, of Illinois, expressed his conviction that the qualifications prescribed in the Constitution were the only test that could rightfully be applied to members elect, but since the House has established a different law for its own action, it should be governed by it. He described the State Government of Tennessee as a disgrace to the country and civilization, and said it was a notorious fact that Union soldiers in Tennessee had been simply disfranchised under Brownlow's government simply because they would not put their hands over their mouths and their mouths in the dust and kneel suppliant to the negro government there, which was lording it over white American freemen.

The amendment of Mr. DAWES, to refer the credentials of Mr. Butler to the Committee on Elections was agreed to. This was a substitute for the original motion of Mr. Eldridge, the effect of it being to refer Butler's case, not that of Stokes. The Democrats generally voted no on agreeing to the resolution as amended. The negative vote of Mr. Brooks was received with laughter, and remarks that he would have to be converted again.

Messrs. Higbee, Axtell and Johnson, of California, and Washburne, of Illinois, appeared and were sworn in.

Mr. ELDRIDGE then renewed his motion that the credentials of Mr. Stokes be referred to the Committee on Elections, together with the Duncan letter.

Mr. SCHENCK, of Ohio, said he wanted no more of this sort of thing. The member from New York (Brooks) had just shown by his vote that he had been trifling with the House, proving that his object was to set some party trap, which had, however, sprung and caught himself, than for the purpose of a grave inquiry into the right of a member to take his seat. He was glad the House, in the case of Mr. Mullins, carried out the precedent established in the Kentucky case, giving credit to the statement of a member (Brooks), to which his own conduct showed him not entitled, as he had voted against his own proposition. He was opposed to the reference of Mr. Stokes's credentials, as that gentleman has shown his loyalty, by fighting under the flag.

Mr. MORGAN inquired if the fact that Mr. Stokes had fought voluntarily under the Federal flag entitled him to take the test oath.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he was not the conscience keeper of Mr. Stokes; that was a matter entirely for himself.

Mr. RANDALL contrasted the action of the Republican members in the Kentuckey case with their present action, and asked how they could reconcile their political inconsistencies.

Mr. DAWES closed the debate by moving the previous question, which was seconded and the resolution of Mr. Eldridge rejected, so Mr. Stokes's credentials were not referred.

Mr. BROOKS then submitted a resolution to refer the credentials of Mr. Mullins to the Committee on Elections, and sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a letter from a lieutenant in the Twelfth United States Infantry, supporting the statement made in respect to that case. Referring to the remark of Mr. Logan, he said the only difference between Logan and himself was that at the beginning of the war Logan was a terrible Copperhead, and himself a Union man, while now Logan was a terrible disunion man and Jacobin, and himself still a Union man. As to the remarks of Mr. Schenck, that gentleman was not a very amiable person. He had not that suavity of maner which, as a student of Chesterfield, he ought to have. He was the regular scold of the House. Mr. Brooks then defended his course in regard to the subject before the House.

Mr. SHELLABARGER said he would not discuss the proposition whether the House might disregard the requirements of the test oath law. The House would be doing a most dangerous thing if it let down the high and important requirements of the test oath for members on either side. It should hold up in the utmost good faith the standard to where the law had fixed it, and require that vigilance shall be brought to bear to see that no one shall be sworn in who could not properly take it. He would not consent to his colleague's (Schenck's) proposition, that Mr. Stokes should judge for himself whether he could take the oath.

Mr. SCHENCK explained and justified his remark, and having referred to the case of Senator Patterson, he said he would have permitted him to take the oath, but would have the next moment moved to expel him for manifest perjury.

Mr. SHELLABARGER, resuming, argued that the resolution to refer Mr. Mullins's credentials should be adopted.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the resolution on the ground principally that the charge against Mr. Mullins was made simply on the sworn statement contained in a letter of a person unavouched for.

Mr. DAWES, in behalf of Mr. Mullins, entered a full and complete denial by that gentleman of all the matters alleged in the letter submitted to the House.

The resolution was rejected unanimously. The Tennessee members, except Butler, were called in front of the Speaker's chair, and had the test oath solemnly administered to them.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Territory of New Mexico, stating that he was forced to sign the certificate of election of Cleaver as delegate, but his apparent majority was made up by frauds. Cleaver was fairly elected by a majority of 1,103 votes. The papers were referred to the Committee on Elections, and neither claimant sworn in as delegate.

The delegates from Montana and Washington were sworn.

The SPEAKER announced that the next business in order was the execution of an order made on the 20th of July, that the Judiciary Committee report forthwith on the question of impeachment.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, stated by direction of the Committee that its report was not yet completed, but would be on Monday, at which time the Committee designed to submit to the House their report, together with the evidence and views of the minority. In making this statement he represented the views of every member of the Committee.

The House postponed till Monday the execution of the order.

Mr. ROBINSON, of New York, submitted as a question of privilege a resolution reciting that Charles F. Adams, United States Minister to Great Britain, has been charged with neglect of duty towards American citizens in England and Ireland, in failing to secure their rights as such citizens, and instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into such charges, and report thereon forthwith, to the end that if such charges be true, articles of impeachment may be presented against him by the House to the Senate. Also, requesting the President to telegraph to Adams to demand his passport to return home; also, to instruct the Secretary of State to communicate all correspondence of the State Department on the subject of the arrest, imprisonment, trial or conviction of persons being or claiming to be American citizens in Great Britain or Ireland, to be considered in secret session of the House, if necessary.

The SPEAKER held that, as the resolution proposed the impeachment of an officer, it was a privileged question.

Mr. ROBINSON proceeded to debate the cases of Colonels Warren and Nagle, under arrest in Ireland. After proceeding for some time, he yielded for a motion to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was ordered that the House adjourn till Monday.

The SPEAKER stated that he would on Monday, unless otherwise directed by the House, announce the standing committees for the present Congress.

Leave of absence was granted Mr. SCOFIELD on account of illness of his family.

Mr. KELLEY asked leave to introduce a bill declaring the effort of impeachment by the House of Representatives of the President, Vice President or any civil officer.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to report the number of employees employed as special agents or detectives, compensation, locality, &c.

On motion of Mr. BLAINE, the Committee of Ways and Means was directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the tax on cotton.

Mr. COBB asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Joint Committee on Retrenchment to inquire into the New York whisky frauds, &c.

Mr. SPAULDING objected, saying the resolution was too long.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked leave to offer resolutions for taking the census in the rebellious States.

Mr CHANDLER oBjected.

Mr. LOGAN asked and was excused from further service on the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. MULLINS, of Tennessee, made some remarks in denial of the letter which had been read against him.

The House, at four o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

STATE ITEMS.

Wm. Hornkeith, one of the parties engaged in the affray at the tavern of Wm. J. Owens, Assessor, in which Col. Wm. Riddle, formerly of Pittsburgh, was killed, is now on trial for murder in Philadelphia.

Within two years the population of Tyrone, Blair county, has nearly doubled itself, and its boundaries are of much larger dimensions.

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, on Saturday heard an application for the release of Colonel Boas, of the Harrisburg Bar, from the Pennsylvania Institution for the Insane, of which he has been an inmate for twenty months. The Colonel was taken before the Court on a writ of habeas corpus, and it was alleged that he had entirely recovered his reason and was capable of managing his own affairs. After hearing testimony the Court held the matter under advisement.

The work of raising the hull of the New Ironsides, which lies in the bottom of the Delaware, off League Island, has been commenced by order of the Government authorities.

A man named Conrad Dipps, a moulder by trade, left Erie at seven o'clock Tuesday morning to walk to Dunkirk, a distance of fifty-two miles, in twelve hours, on a wager of two hundred and eighty dollars. He reached Dunkirk sixteen minutes ahead of time. His friends offer to wager five thousand dollars that he can make one hundred and fifteen miles in twenty-four hours.

Col. James Armstrong, has disposed of his interest in the Washington, Pa., *Reporter*, a staunch Republican paper, to J. W. McWilliams, Esq. The handiwork of the Colonel is apparent in the pages of the *Reporter*, as it is one of the neatest sheets typographically that we know of.

J. H. Odell, the editor of the Beaver *Local*, a Democratic sheet, and a plagiarist of Brick Pomeroy's obscenity, has been convicted of libelling Capt. Barnes, a one-armed soldier and county treasurer. The court sentenced Odell to pay a fine of two hundred dollars and to be imprisoned for two months. Two other charges hang over Odell, and his residence in jail may be protracted beyond the sixty days named.

The average daily attendance of pupils at the Johnstown public schools is seven hundred and fifty one.

On Sunday, the 10th inst., a young man named George Palmer, aged about twenty-two years, was committed to the Montgomery county prison, on the charge of attempting to murder his father, Abraham Palmer.

We understand quite a number of farmers of Lancaster county, says the Columbia *Spy*, have recently purchased farms in Chester county, and removed thereto. A great many have settled in the lower part of the county, Penn township. The cheapness of land in that section was their inducement for leaving.

The Montgomery County Commissioners at their last meeting resolved to assess property at its full valuation, the same as is now done in Philadelphia. We believe it has heretofore been assessed in that county at *half* its value. We suppose the rates of taxation will be fixed at half the rates heretofore levied, which will keep the taxes about the same.

Many of the farmers in the lower section of Montgomery county have their crops of corn husked by German women from Philadelphia, who take the corn husks as pay for their work. They commence operations early in the morning, and by evening each one has an immense sack of husks, with which, balanced on their heads, they trudge into the city. Husks being in great demand for bedding, it is said that they realize from $1 50 to $2 per day for their work.

The Pithole *Record* says: There was a distinguished arrival in town on Saturday, being none other than the great Prince Chang Wang. Chang has come all the way from the Celestial Empire for the express purpose of learning the American method of sinking oil wells. From his interpreter we learn that it is the intention of the Emperor of China to commence developing territory near Pekin. As Pekin is supposed to lay directly beneath Pithole, on the other side of this mundane sphere, no doubt large producing wells will be struck.

A bear weighing 235 pounds, and measuring seven feet two inches from tip to tip, was killed last Wednesday in Blair county, by three hunters.

Seth Wilder Payne, the Pedestrian, who is now engaged in walking from New York to San Francisco, California, in one hundred and fifty days, delivers lectures in the principal towns on his route. He lectured in Reading on Tuesday evening.

Wm. K. Cooper, of Uniontown, died on Monday night, in his mill, at Upper Middletown. His disease was inflammation of the lungs, and so violent was the attack that before he could be removed the hand of death was upon him.

A few days ago, ex-Sheriff Allen, of Dunbar township, Fayette county, was attacked by a ferocious bull, belonging to George Paul, and gored and trampled so severely that his life is despaired of. The bull was subsequently shot.

The barn belonging to the Fayette county Poor House, containing two hundred bushels of wheat, a quantity of hay, and agricultural implements, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, the work of an incendiary.

The wife of Captain Rockwell, of Hydetown, was fatally burned on Monday afternoon by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

The Juniata *Republican* says: A few months ago a rather good looking stranger, peddling spectacles, made his appearance in Lost Valley Creek, this county, and called at the house of a poor but respectable family, and requested the old lady to buy a pair of spectacles. She jokingly remarked, "I have no money, but I will trade you one of my daughters for a pair." Upon this the youngest of the two girls spoke up—"You need not trade me, mother, for I won't have him." The peddler then turned to the elder and said, "Well, will you have me?" The answer was promptly "yes." The spectacles were handed over, and that night they were married by 'Squire L——. A short honeymoon of three days passed pleasantly enough, the peddler going out on a trading expedition each morning and returning faithfully each evening. One or two nights he was absent, but made amends by bringing his wife presents. One morning he departed, and (to make a long story short) has never returned since. He gave his name as Parker, which was no doubt fictitious. He has since married, as we were informed the other day, a young girl under similar circumstances, near Shay's Mills, in Snyder county.

THOMAS HUGHES, the distinguished member of the English Parliament, visited the Paris Exposition, more especially the American restaurants. But he had the misfortune to get into a bogus concern, run by some Frenchmen, doing their best to personate Yankees. The member of Parliament was deeply disgusted, and saw through the sham. "My staunch faith in American institutions," says he, "would have sustained a severe shock, but for the French accents of these citizens, and the good fortune which directed my steps on a later day to a bar where, for half a franc, a genuine Yankee served me with an ambrosial drink called American soda, a beverage in all respects worthy of the land of Lincoln—a mixture of mashed ice, soda-water, some suspicion of alcohol, and cream, flavored delicately with pine-apple, all exquisitely blended, and resulting in a compound such as one had hitherto only encountered in dreams, as all nations will, I trust, drink in the good time coming. When I recovered my breath, I felt once more that in drinks, as in other matters,

"'Earth's biggest country's gut her soul,
And risen up earth's greatest nation.'"

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

GRANT'S REPORT.

TWO REPORTS IN ONE.

Commencement and Progress of Retrenchment.

Total Strength of the Army 56,500.

Operations of the Quartermaster General's Department.

300 Cemeteries Opened---80 of Them National.

Nearly 300,000 Soldiers Rest in Them

208,000 Soldiers Wounded and Disabled in the Service.

Breach-Loaders the Most Serviceable Guns in the World.

Military Estimate for Coming Fiscal Year, $77,000,000.

ACTION OF DISTRICT COMMANDERS INDORSED.

General Grant's Opinion of their Duties.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1867.

General Grant has about completed his annual report as Secretary of War *ad interim* and General-in-chief of the army. Instead of making separate reports, he will embrace all in one, and submit it in that shape through the President to Congress. The various bureau reports and those from the military district commanders have been submitted, and from these General Grant has obtained the proper data for his report, which, as will be seen, is most important and interesting regarding the present and future peace establishment of the Government.

Retrenchment.

General Grant will show that his work of retrenchment was commenced by suspending the mounted orderlies and the ambulance corps, and transferring to the Adjutant General's Department the duties of the Bureau for the exchange of prisoners and of the Bureau of Rebel Archives. Since the last annual report he says a large quantity of surplus stores has been disposed of, and numerous civil officers discharged. In the matter of the inspection of troops, the cost has been greatly reduced, and for the future, our troops being mostly employed on the plains, the completion of the Pacific Railroad will materially lessen the cost of transportation and reduce the number of troops necessary to be kept in that section.

The Freedmen's Bureau.

In reference to the Freedmen's Bureau, he recommends neither its continuance or discontinuance.

Strength of the Army.

The total strength of the army, the report will show, on the 30th of September, was about fifty-six thousand five hundred. The number of recruits amounted to about thirty-four thousand, and the desertions to the same period were upwards of thirteen thousand. Recruiting has been very successful, and in order to further encourage it and to secure other advantages, the General recommends a change of the term of service making it from three to five years. Also a change of the system of courts martial. Attention will be called to the number of desertions and recommends that severe punishments be prescribed for such offenses in future.

No Volunteer Appropriation Required.

At date of last report, there were about eleven thousand volunteers in the service; at the present time there are but two hundred, and these commissioned officers, remaining, and no enlisted men in that service. The mustering and disbursing officers have all been discharged, excepting those at Albany, Philadelphia, Columbus, Louisville, Santa Fe and San Francisco. No appropriation, however, for volunteer disbursement will be required during the coming year.

An Increase of Officers Asked.

A recommendation will be made to increase the number of officers in the Adjutant General's Department, so as to allow one to each Brigadier and Major General of the army. The report will also ask for an increase of the number of officers of the Inspector General's office.

Quartermaster General's Report.

The report of the Quartermaster General for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1867, shows that over eleven thousand separate accounts have been settled, amounting to nearly four hundred millions of dollars, leaving claims to the amount of forty-seven millions still unsettled. During the past year the same department has disposed of about sixteen thousand mules, and the sales of surplus and unserviceable animals amount to nearly three hundred thousand dollars. The total sales of this character since the close of hostilities have been about sixteen millions and a half. No purchases of clothing have been made during the year, the supply left over from the war having been very large. A number of wooden buildings have been sold, amounting to about one hundred thousand dollars.

The National Cemeteries.

About three hundred cemeteries have been opened, of which eighty are known as National. The number of soldiers buried in these amount to nearly three hundred thousand, of which more than two hundred and fifty thousand bodies are interred in the ones known as National. There are still remaining uninterred about seventy-six thousand bodies, making a total of three hundred and twenty-eight thousand and ninety. The bodies of two hundred and eight thousand and sixty-one are interred in these cemeteries, which cost the Government about three and a half millions of dollars.

Southern Railroad Indebtedness.

On July 1st, 1866, the Southern railroads were indebted to the Government in the sum of over six millions and a half of dollars. To June 30, 1867, they had reduced this to five millions nine hundred thousand dollars.

Subsistence Department.

The report also recommends an increase of the officers of the Commissary of Subsistence.

Tobacco for the Army.

The tobacco for the army during the last year cost about three hundred thousand dollars.

Cost of Indian Subsistence.

The Indian subsistence for the year, to June 30th, amounted to six hundred and forty-four thousand three hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

Claims Settled and Rejected.

There were paid during the last year claims to the amount of about one hundred and seventeen thousand dollars, over a million and a half dollars worth having been rejected. The unsettled claims amount to about a million and a quarter.

Surgeon General's Report

The report of the Surgeon General shows that that department is in possession of the records of two hundred and forty-four thousand seven hundred and forty-seven white soldiers who have died during the war, and of the records of nearly thirty thousand negro soldiers, and of over thirty thousand rebels. The department has also the records of two hundred and eight thousand soldiers who have been wounded and disabled in the service. The average annual strength of the white troops in service is a little over forty-one thousand, and the sick report shows one hundred and twenty-two thousand entries. The army mortality during the year has been about fifteen hundred. The number of white and colored soldiers discharged for physical disability during the year, is about seven hundred. Nearly eight hundred pieces of artificial limbs, such as arms and legs, were issued during the year to soldiers. In the fund of the Medical Department there is a balance of over two and a half millions.

Paymasters.

Paymasters now in the service amount to eighty-one, and the report recommends a further reduction of the force.

Ordnance Bureau.

There is a reduction of one-third in the ordnance bureau, and a reduction of seventeen per cent of the men employed in the arsenals.

The Rock Island Bridge.

No disposition has yet been made of the appropriation made for the building of the bridge at Rock Island, on account of the failure of the railroad company to perform their part of the contract.

Useless Arsenals.

The disposal of a number of useless arsenals is recommended, and sites for others are reported upon.

Arms and Ammunition.

During the year over twenty-three thousand Springfield muskets were altered into breach-loaders, and over one hundred thousand rifles have been cleaned and repaired, and all the soldiers on the plains have been armed with these muskets. Up to the present time fifty thousand stand of arms of all kinds have been changed into breach-loaders, which is pronounced the best and most serviceable gun in the world. Seven hundred million cartridges have been made for these muskets, with an average failure of one-third per cent. All smooth-bore cannon of less than eight inches have been condemned.

West Point Academy.

The Military Academy is reputed to be in a flourishing condition, and contained in June two hundred and fifty-five cadets, of which number sixty-three has since graduated and obtained commissions.

Estimate for Next Fiscal Year.

The entire military estimates for the coming fiscal year are set down at seventy-seven millions. Five hundred thousand dollars are asked for by the Department of the General of the Army; three hundred thousand dollars for the Adjutant General, and for the Military Academy three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. An appropriation of forty-two millions will be asked to supply the deficiency, and meet the expenses of the Quartermaster General's Department. The Medical Department will require about fifteen thousand dollars. The Pay Department about twenty millions and a half, and the Engineer Department about ten millions and a half. A million and a half will be asked for the Ordnance Bureau, and twenty-seven thousand dollars for the Signal Service. No appropriation will be asked for the Subsistence Bureau and the Bureau of Military Justice.

Reduction of the Army.

Gen. Grant is of opinion that the peace with the Indians will materially decrease the expenses of the army, and justify a reduction of the force. About thirteen millions and a half of the entire appropriation are intended to meet deficiencies. The report will state that all the vacancies caused by the increase of the army have been filled, and that all appointments must in future go to the foot of the register.

Increase of Cadets Recommended.

He recommends an increase of the number of Cadets who can be accommodated, which will not require any enlargement of the present buildings or any additional expense to the Government. He will suggest the manner in which the new appointments might be made, as follows: Three at large, and one for each Congressional District when a cadet enters the second class.

Continuance of Additional Pay Recommended.

The continuance for at least one year of the additional pay to army officers will be recommended.

District Commanders' Report.

No reports have been received from Generals Sheridan and Sickles, but they will make reports at some future time on the condition of their late districts. Generals Canby, Pope, Schofield and Ord have sent in their reports. General Sherman, who has made his report, thinks that immediate peace with the Indians is certain, and recommends the employment of Indians in the service. From July 1st to September 30th one hundred and twenty-four wagon trains passed over the plains, taking nearly five thousand men, five hundred women and about the same number of children, nearly six thousand mules, twelve thousand oxen, and about one thousand horses. Gen. Thomas reports everything quiet, but the people still show disloyal tendencies.

Grant on Military Commanders.

On the subject of military commanders it is understood that General Grant will hold the following opinion: The military commanders so far as their duties are concerned, are held in subordination to him, (Gen. Grant) and to the War Department in their military capacities, but in their civil characters they are entirely independent of both, except in the matter of removals and appointments. He feels that while they are independent in their military spheres, there is not one of them who would not yield a positive and entire submission to any expressed wish of the civil administration placed over them by the constitutional acts of Congress. General Grant entirely approves of the manner in which the several district commanders have discharged their duties.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 21, 1867.

ARRIVAL OF VESSELS.

The steamers San Francisco, from Greytown, with California passengers, and the Erin, from Liverpool, have arrived.

MEETING OF SAILORS.

About two hundred officers and men who served in the fleets of Admirals Farragut and Porter at the fall of New Orleans, met on Wednesday evening for the purpose of devising measures to recover eight million dollars of prize money to which they and their comrades are entitled. An organization was completed by the election of officers.

A REVOLUTIONIST HUNG.

A Panama letter says the revolutionary General Jose Herrera, who has been the pest and pillager of the country, has been hung by the populace of the town of Houzca.

THE HURRICANE.

Havana letters of the 15th state that fifty towns in Porto Rico suffered from the late hurricane, and in addition to the loss of two hundred lives three thousand six hundred families were rendered houseless. The loss of life at St. Thomas will exceed one thousand. Seven hundred and sixty-three bodies had been washed ashore. Many bodies had to be buried to prevent putrefaction. Several vessels were wrecked at Martinique. A letter adds that the Island of Tortola suffered severely. Not a house remains. Trees were torn up by the roots, and the crops destroyed. Later advices state that it has been visited by an earthquake and completely submerged. If this be true, the loss of life must have been awful. The island had 10,000 inhabitants.

ST. LOUIS.

Indictments---Murder Trial---Steamboat Case.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—The Grand Jury to-day found two indictments against Joseph Myers, implicated in the robbery of Taussig, Gempp & Co., one for receiving stolen goods, the other for grand larceny. L. R. Strauss, mixed up in the same matter, surrendered himself to-day, and was released on five thousand dollars bail.

After several days' effort, a jury has been empanneled in the case of Dr. P. C. Headington, charged with killing a barkeeper at the Galt House, named Walteuspeil, last December. Headington is a Kentuckian, was a surgeon in the rebel army, and has rich friends.

In 1864 the steamers Desmoines and Katie collided near Nashville, and the latter was sunk. Hiram R. Hazlet and Adam Weaver, owners of the Katie, have sued Peter Conrad, owner of the Desmoines, for $40,000. The case was taken up in the United States District Court to-day.

CANADA.

The Inter-Colonial Railway---Reciprocity---Laborers Leaving for the United States.

OTTOWA, November 21.—Responsible parties in the maritime provinces have made a proposition to the Government to build and run the Inter-Colonial Railroad for a bonus of five million dollars.

In the Senate last night, Hon. Mr. Campbell stated the Government had not the power to initiate or maintain negotiations with the American Government in regard to the renewal of the reciprocity treaty. Such negotiations could only be approached through the instrumentality of the British Minister to Washington.

QUEBEC, November 21.—Large numbers of the laboring classes are leaving for the United States, owing to the scarcity of employment.

NASHVILLE.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

NASHVILLE, November 21.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States convened in this city to-day. Rev. D. Moore, of Virginia, was chosen Moderator. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Kerr, of Shelby. The Baltimore Presbytery was admitted and accepted as part of this body. There is a full attendance.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Note to Russian Diplomatic Agents.

NEW YORK, November 21.—A Circular addressed by Prince Gortschkooff to the Russian Diplomatic Agents at foreign Courts, relative to the Eastern question, says our august master seeks to be freed from the responsibility of a situation, the danger of which his Imperial Majesty foresees, and which he has done all in his power to avert. He seeks to prevent political rivalries from adding to the already grave complications of the Eastern question, that which arises from the present situation in Europe. It is with this intention that his Imperial Majesty has brought forward the principle of non-intervention, which he is prepared to observe so long as it shall be respected by other powers. Nevertheless this principle must not be held to imply indifference. For that reason we, not more than the Cabinets which have joined with us, cannot renounce the generous mission which their consciences might impose upon the great powers upon occasions when humanity might make it a law. It is for that reason also, by averting isolated action, which would aggravate the existing complication of the East, the Imperial Cabinet will be always prepared to take part in any European concerted action, having for its object the solution of these difficulties. It has the firm conviction that such concerted action could have for its object only a work of equity worthy Christian powers, conformable to the general interest of peace and civilization, before which all political rivalries and exclusive views should yield.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

General Council of the Lutheran Church.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 21.—The General Council of the Lutheran Church of North America, which assembled in this city yesterday, is still engaged in considering the constitution prepared by the committee appointed by the Convention in Reading, Pa., last year. The debates are being carried on in a kind and Christian spirit. There is great unity in the body thus far. Dr. Krauth, of Philadelphia, delivered an able discourse last evening, on the great work of the Church and the Convention.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CONSOLIDATION ACT.

Opinion of the Supreme Court.

The Motion for Injunction Dismissed.

The following opinion, delivered yesterday by Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, settles the question as to the consolidation of what is technically called the "Middle District," and it will be seen that the constitutionality of that provision of the act which referred the question to the vote of the people, is also affirmed. Consolidation, therefore, goes into effect between the two rivers:

Wm. H. Smith, et. al.
vs.
Hon. Wm. C. McCarthy, et. al. } In equity.

Opinion by Thompson J.

We are asked to enjoin the defendants from holding an election for members of the Councils and other city officers, for the City of Pittsburgh on the second Tuesday of December next, which it is charged that they threaten to hold under the provisions of an act of Assembly passed the 6th day of April, 1867, entitled "A further Supplement to the Acts incorporating the City of Pittsburgh." P. L. 1867, p. 846.

This act provides for incorporating into the City of Pittsburgh certain territory therein described, outside of the limits of the city at the time of the passage of the act, leaving the question of Consolidation to the people in the Districts intended or designed to be consolidated. At the general election in October last, and pursuant to the provisions of the act, a vote by the qualified voters of the several districts was had, and the Central District alone gave a majority for Consolidation, the other two against it. By the second section of the act, only those sections which should cast a majority of votes for Consolidation were to constitute the city. It is plain that as the Central District alone voted for Consolidation it alone will be entitled to elect the Mayor and other officers named in the act, and the other Districts will have no part in the matter.

That it is by the complainants charged that the act in question is unconstitutional, and no election can or ought to be held under it. We are not able from anything that has been shown to say that it is, so far as the provisions for consolidating are concerned. It is not unconstitutional to submit such a question to the people. We do not regard it within the principle which forbids the delegation of legislative power. That is applicable to the creation of laws which the law making power provided in the constitution must not delegate. So far as questions like the present are concerned, the constitution itself furnishes a precedent in the division of counties. So do the acts of Assembly in regard to the division and establishment of new townships erected out of old. In these cases the votes of the district interested are taken to indicate the choice of the people on the subject. We need not discuss this, however, for it was not insisted in argument by the plaintiffs' counsel. It would have been in vain if it had been. Wherein otherwise the act is unconstitutional, so far as it provides for consolidation we do not see, and have not been shown. The Legislature had the undoubted power to pass an act for consolidating, and may unquestionably enlarge, divide and change the boundaries of municipal corporations, and may do this without referring the question of choice to a vote of the people. The instance of the consolidation of a number of independent outlying districts with the city of Philadelphia by the act of 1854 is but one of the numerous instances of the exercise of the power in this State. Others need not be cited. Of the same character has been the exercise of the power to change county sites and county lines. The Legislature, as said, might have proceeded as it did in regard to the city of Philadelphia, consolidated the whole territory in question without submitting it to a vote of the people. But it did not do so, and we find no breach of the Constitution as we have read in the method adopted.

The only question, therefore, now is did the CENTRAL DISTRICT, in which the election is proposed to be held, and which is sought to be prevented under this bill, agree by its vote to the plan of consolidation? This is conclusively shown by reference to the vote which was largely in the affirmative. There is, therefore, no ground to prevent an election at the time specified in the act in the consolidated city. We know of no reason and none has been shown. That portions of the act of Assembly in question may contain unconstitutional provisions, may or may not and may be so declared when they come to be applied, but that this may be so, does not render the entire act unconstitutional. It would not render the provisions applicable to consolidation, so that portion of the act no appeal to this Court to interfere, supposing we had the power, would avail on grounds not involved in consolidation, the question immediately connected with the question before us.

It strikes one as somewhat novel, to ask the interference of the Court to prevent what we are accustomed to regard as only triable in some of the modes provided for trying the result of an election by the people; either by contesting it before the proper tribunals, or testing the officer's right to the office by *Quo Warranto*. We think this being the remedy the law provides, must be regarded by us as the true remedy, to redress any wrong resulting from an election. The power ought to be plain, indeed, to authorize Courts to forbid municipal elections when ordered by the Legislature. It is not plain, nor do we think it exists. Whatever may be the right to interfere to restrain incorporated companies, it has not been shown to exist, or has ever been exercised in a case like the present.

We are not able to see the grounds on which the complainants ask our interference even supposing we could act in the premises. They allege no private, or individual injury, or "irreparable mischief" impending. Even supposing the act to be as alleged, unconstitutional, private parties can not interfere by bill to ask it so to be declared, unless on account of some special damage or injury to them or to their property. They do not pretend this. Without this they have no equity. Injury to the public peace or interests of the territory to be incorporated is not sufficient.

Indeed an attempt to prevent an election by injunction against the election officers, could amount to nothing; it would be *brutum fulmen*. If for any reason or account an injunction or otherwise, the election officers failed to attend at the place appointed for the election, the electors would supply their place, and thus would the election legally proceed in despite of the abortive attempt to prevent it. On the whole we are satisfied we cannot interfere and the application for a preliminary injunction is refused.

Temperance Mass Meeting.

The temperance mass meeting, under the auspices of Corinthian Temple of Honor No. 33, of the State of Pennsylvania, to hear the result of the labors of the Trio, was held in South Commons Methodist Episcopal Church, Allegheny city, on last evening.

Past Worthy Templar George Irwin, presided, assisted by Past Worthy Templar George D. Clerves, D. Montgomery, James Fielding, S. Landis, G. Hipsley, W. J. Hope, Isaac Charles, Cooper Fielding, W. G. Warren, C. Moore, and W. J. Freeborn. The meeting opened with reading of the Scriptures by Brother George Irwin, followed by prayer by George D. Clerves. This was followed by the reading of the address and resolutions of the session of 1867, of the Supreme Council of the United States.

The speaker of the evening brother Geo. D. Clerves, argued the necessity of temperance newspapers and magazines, to aid the spread of temperance, and urged upon Templars and all temperance people to assist in the efforts now making to publish such papers, in order that those outside of the Temples and outside of the Church may be sought out and brought into the organizations of temperance and into the churches. He extolled the power and strength of the Temples of Honor, to save the people from the effects of intemperance. During the delivery of this address, the members of Iron City Temple of Honor entered the church in a body.

Bro. Matthias McGonnigle addressed the meeting, urging the organization of a Temperance party as an effectual means of procuring proper legislation for the suppression of intemperance, and urging temperance men to continue organizing all means in their power to suppress intemperance.

On behalf of the Trio, the standing condition and number of the Temples of Honor and Social Temples were enumerated, and the good work in them made known to those present.

The members of various Temples then sang the closing ode, after which the meeting adjourned.

Death of a Young Lady at the Union Depot.

Miss Buchanan, a young lady, aged eighteen years, and daughter of Mr. Buchanan, Register of Washington county, died yesterday morning at the Union Depot. The deceased, who was consumptive, was advised by her physician to visit some relations in New Jersey, hoping that a change of air would prove beneficial to her. For a time she seemed better, but at length grew worse, and failed rapidly. Her brother, at her earnest desire, visited her, and started on Wednesday to bring her home. They arrived in this city yesterday, on the Cincinnati Express train, but during her journey she became so weak that it was found impossible to remove her from the depot. She was accordingly carried into the ladies' waiting room, where she died about eleven o'clock. The father and mother of the young lady arrived in the city yesterday afternoon, and removed the body to Washington for interment.

The Assistant District Attorney Question Before the Supreme Court.

The Assistant District Attorney question came up before the Supreme Court yesterday on Duff's appeal from the Court of Quarter Sessions. The matter was argued by District Attorney Duff and Robt. Woods, Esq., for appellant, and by R. B. Carnahan, Esq., for appellee. The circumstances of the case have already been published, and nothing new was developed in the argument yesterday. It is expected that the opinion of the Court will decide the constitutionality of the act creating the office of Assistant District Attorney, and giving to that officer one-third of the fees.

SEVERELY INJURED.—As the night train on the Pennsylvania railroad, due here at 10:40 o'clock, was approaching the Union Depot, on Wednesday, an Irish emigrant, who was bound for New Castle, sprang off the train, when, by a sudden pull from the engine, he was violently thrown to the ground and rolled over into the coal yard under the track. The fall resulted in very severe injuries about the face and head. He was picked up and taken to a house in the neighborhood, where he was attended to.

Recovery of Stolen Goods.

On Wednesday evening Warden White had an interview with William Johnston and George Watters, the parties who escaped from the county jail on Wednesday of last week, and who were re-arrested on Tuesday morning last. During the conversation Johnston admitted that they had robbed the shoe store of Mr. McLaughlin, on Liberty street, on Monday night, and mentioned the places in which the articles had been hid. Yesterday, Mr. White, in company with officers Moon and Dressler of the Mayor's police, started out in search of the goods. They proceeded to the Evergreen Plank-road, in the neighborhood of the Allegheny poor farm, and after searching for some time, discovered a large sack concealed under a pile of brush. On opening the sack it was found to contain fourteen pairs of boots and seven pair of shoes. The party then proceeded further out the road, and under a fallen tree found three pairs of boots and four pairs of new shoes. Another pair of boots, which had been concealed under a culvert by Watters was also found. The goods recovered have been identified by Mr. McLaughlin as his property. Johnston states that the robbery was committed on Tuesday morning about two o'clock, and after they had secured their booty they crossed the Railroad Bridge and proceeded up the bank of the Allegheny river to the place where the boots and shoes were found. Johnston appears disposed to make a clean breast of the affair, but Watters denies having had any connection with the robbery. From statements made by Johnston it is supposed that he and Watters robbed Mr. Parr's carpenter shop, on Webster street, Allegheny, a few nights since, and that the tools secured there were used in effecting an entrance to Mr. McLaughlin's establishment. Yesterday officers Moon and Dressler searched the house of a colored woman in South Pittsburgh, and secured forty pairs of socks, files, chisels, planes, a lot of bake pans, a pair of drawers, a shirt and a set of dominoes, all of which had been left there by Johnston for safe keeping. They also visited Sharpsburg, and found several shot guns and pistols which had been sold by Johnston to residents of the borough for nominal sums. These articles had been stolen from Mr. Schulte's gun shop, on Wayne street. Watters informed Mr. White that after they had succeeded in scaping from their cell they mounted the jail wall, and while there the watchman of the Court House passed directly under them. Another prisoner, who was in the cell, also attempted to escape, but the hole which they had made in the wall was not sufficiently large to admit his passage. Johnston says that when he is placed on trial he will plead guilty to the charge of robbing Mr. McLaughlin's store. He is very communicative, while Watters, his companion, declines to admit anything. The evidence, however, is conclusive, and they will doubtless be sent to the Penitentiary.

SUPPOSED MAIL ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night some boys, while playing in the vicinity of the Eagle Brewery, near the Outer Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, found three boxes used in mail cars to hold valuable letters, secreted in a culvert there. All the boxes had been smashed open and were empty. Near by was found an empty envelope, the stamp on it bearing date November 4th. It is supposed that some mail car has been robbed.

Another One

Of those beautiful DECKER BROS. Pianos goes off to-day to the residence of Prof. R. Leonhart, one of the most thorough going music teachers, and also professor of modern languages in the University. It is of magnificent tone and workmanship, posessing that rare liquidity and poetry of tone which characterizes the DECKERS, and makes them the fittest piano for an artist on which to interpret the inspirations of his genius. The DECKERS are now used by three of our leading musicians, Prof. Robbock, Prof. Grebe, and Prof. Leonhart, and we are sure the time is not far distant when the DECKERS will be in the houses of all our leading musicians. This piano was furnished by Mr. C. C. Mellor, 81 Wood street, the Sole Agent in this city for the Decker Bros.' Pianos.

RELIGIOUS.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., ABOVE SMITHFIELD.—ALEXANDER CLARK, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath, at 10:30 A. M., and 7:00 P. M.

(SECOND SERIES.)

THE GOSPEL OF COMMON THINGS,

Will be the subject of a series of Evening Discourses, as follows:

1. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 10—THE DRESS.
2. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 17—THE LAMP.
3. Sabbath Evening, Nov. 24—THE DOOR.
4. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 1—THE HOUSE.
5. Sabbath Evening, Dec. 8—THE MIRROR.
6. Sabbath Evening, Dec 15—THE MARKET.

You and your friends are cordially invited. Free seats and welcome to all. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, &c., will be inserted at transient rates only—TEN CENTS per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATION—A Drug Clerk, of six years' experience in the Prescription and Retail Department, wishes a situation; first-class recommendations. Address W. S. ZELLER, Lock Haven, Clinton county, Pa.

WANTED—SLIDE LATHE—A medium sized good secondhand Slide Lathe, with screw geer complete. Address, stating price, SHEDD, CLARK & CO., Youngstown, Ohio.

WANTED—SCHOLARS—Miss M. FOWLER, a fine Pianist and competent Teacher, wishes to obtain a small number of Scholars, or a Situation in some good school. Persons can judge for themselves by calling at the Scott House. A private parlor and fine Instrument for those who have no piano.

WANTED—ARMY GUNS—Army Revolvers. $10 cash for Spencer Rifles or Carbines; $5 to $7 cash for Sharp's Rifles or Carbines; $5 to $6 cash for Colt's Army or Navy Revolvers. Cash paid for every description of Fire Arms. Persons having any of above Arms can send them by Express c. o. d. to J. H. JOHNSTON, Great Western Gun Works, 334 Penn street, corner Wayne, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SALESMEN—Experienced business men preferred, yet a few inexperienced men can find employment, if worthy, by applying to the Superintendent of "National Art Association," W. D. BAKER, 116 Diamond street, opposite Court House.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—We want fifteen Agents in Pittsburgh; ten in Allegheny city; five in Birmingham; five in Lawrenceville; two in Sharpsburg, and two in East Liberty, to sell three useful articles wanted in every household. This is no humbug. Call on CUSHING & LOCKHART, Room 38, St. Clair Hotel.

RAILROAD POSTING.

TO BUSINESS MEN—ADVERTISING—I propose immediately to travel over one of the leading Railway routes running out of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of writing in ineffaceable letters upon rocks, fences and other prominent and conspicuous places, the advertisements of certain representative business houses, and will distribute bills and posters in every city, town and village on the route. I am prepared to make arrangements with a few more first-class houses for similar work. Satisfaction guaranteed and references given. Address "Bill Poster," Commercial office.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—Of eight (8) Rooms, No. 40 Ohio street, between Diamond and Beaver street, Allegheny.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—That desirable three story House No. 32 Ferry street, containing eight rooms, with all the latest improvements. Inquire of D. E. EWING, at Joseph Horne & Co.'s, 77 and 79 Market street, or of J. DONALDSON, 175 Penn street.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Of four Rooms, in upper part of City. Inquire of C. T. E[illegible], Attorney-at-law, 69 Grant street.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—No. 191 Liberty street. Possession can be given immediately.

FOR RENT—HOUSE, &c—Frame House with 10 rooms; good outbuildings, six acres of ground, good apple and peach orchard, garden and pasture for cow; within three miles of city. For further information inquire of JOHN I. ADAIR, Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company, No. 495 Liberty street, or JACOB GLOSSER, No. 115 Fourth street, or of WATT & WILSON, No. 368 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—The rooms now occupied by the Secretary of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, No. 23 Fifth street, over O. McClintock & Co's Carpet Store. These rooms are very desirable for offices, being located in the center of business, and on Fifth street, now being laid with the Nicolson pavement, rendering them free from noise, etc. Front room contains large fire proof vault. Possession can be had on the 1st proximo. Inquire of OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO. 23 Fifth street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—BRICK BUILDING—One two story Brick Building, 59x100, Nos. 410, 412 and 414 Penn street, extending back to Spring alley, with Twelve Years Lease of the Ground, suitable for Feed Store or Warehouse, or could be divided into two or three stores, as desired. For particulars, apply at the Office of Excelsior Omnibus Co., opposite Union Depot, Liberty street.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—SEGAR STORE—A good Retail Tobacco and Segar Store, Stock and Fixtures, on St. Clair street. Inquire at No. 184 Penn street.

FOR SALE—NEWSPAPER FILES—A file of the New York Daily Times, from April 1st, 1861, to April 17th, 1867, one year and a half bound, and scattering numbers during the years 1857, 1858 and 1859. Also, a file of the Cincinnati Commercial, from October, 1861, to August, 1864, one year bound. The above files will be sold at a low figure. Address Lock Box 194, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—Retail and Prescription, long established, doing a good paying trade. This is a good chance to make money. Inducements offered, as owner is determined to sell. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Wholesale Druggists.

FOR SALE—STOCK, LEASE, &c.—The Stock, Office Furniture, Four Years Lease and the Good Will of a first-class Wholesale Grocery and Commission House, on Liberty street. For further particulars, address Box 39, Pittsburgh P. O.

FOR SALE—TYPE METAL—One Thousand to Fifteen Hundred pounds Type Metal. Apply at this office.

SPECIAL.

MORTGAGES, NOTES,

And other Securities, negotiated at lowest market rates. Real Estate sold at private or public sale. General Brokerage Business executed promptly by GEO. H. HOLTZMAN, 146 Wood street, (Board of Trade Rooms), Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL is the LARGEST and BEST PAPER in Pennsylvania. Price, per annum, in Clubs of twenty copies only ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS; single copies, TWO DOLLARS. As a PAPER FOR THE FAMILY it is UNEQUALLED. No paper gives such AMPLE MARKET REPORTS. It contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WEEK, CAREFULLY PREPARED. NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE. Address THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.

SENATOR BUCKALEW's Address before a Philadelphia audience, on the Rights of Minorities, published in our columns today, is an able discussion of a question which is beginning to attract the attention of thoughtful men, not only in our own country but in England. It is worthy of a careful reading.

THE Supreme Court yesterday dismissed the application for a permanent injunction in regard to consolidation, and so consolidation between the rivers will go into effect. The question whether the bill as it was passed, independent of submission to the people, was not operative over all the districts named, was not raised and therefore not decided; but we think that the inference from the language of the opinion is, that submission to the people being a proceeding contemplated by the Constitution, their decision is binding.

THE names of Gov. English, Ex-Govs. Hawley and Buckingham, and of eighteen other prominent and philanthropic citizens of Connecticut are attached to a published appeal to the Christian women of the State, in behalf of its indigent, vagrant and vicious girls. These gentlemen and their associates propose to raise a subscription of $25,000 with which to commence and endow a girls' industrial school, in some retired accessible country town, where a farm will be purchased and buildings erected to accommodate families of twenty or thirty girls. There are now in the State five hundred girls, destitute of parents, property, home or friends; and, left without help or assistance, their future in the great majority of cases, would be only a life of sin, shame and degradation.

This is a promising field for the labors of the philanthropic, but it is not confined to Connecticut. We doubt even if that has as much occasion for such labors as most of the other States. Be that as it may, the example is one eminently worthy of being emulated in almost any community in the land. We need not look abroad to be stimulated to efforts of this description. Our own streets afford text and comment on the subject; and in the multiplicity of calls on the philanthropic it would be difficult to name another better calculated to arrest attention than this.

THE NEW CITY COUNCILS.

The decision of the Supreme Court, which we print this morning, settles the question of consolidation, so far as the Middle District is concerned, and Mayor MCCARTHY will forthwith issue his proclamation for the election of members of the Select and Common Councils. The election for city officers, as provided in the third section of the act, will be held on the second Tuesday (tenth) of December, and, in accordance with the decision of the City Solicitor, as given at the late informal meeting of Councils, the proclamation will embrace an entire new election for members of the Select Council. Under the old charter, one member of Select Council from each ward, making one-half the representation in that body, hold over, the members being elected for two years. Those who were chosen at the last charter election, for the term of two years, raised the question whether they would not hold over, but the Solicitor decided that the new charter repealed that provision of the old, in providing for "a new election." In this view, then, there will be two members of Select chosen in each of the ten wards of the city; each of the wards of Lawrenceville will be entitled to one member, as also the townships of Pitt, Liberty, Collins, Oakland and Peebles. The representation in the Common Council will be the same in the old wards as at present; Lawrenceville is allowed two members to each ward, and each of the other districts is allowed two members. There will, therefore, be twenty-nine members of Select, and forty-four members of Common Council to elect. It is probable that the City Executive Committee will hold a meeting at an early day and fix the time for holding the primary meetings to nominate members of Council. This is not the usual way, each ward having heretofore arranged that matter for itself; but as the time is limited, and as there is nothing to be gained by holding these primary elections on different days, we think that the plan of holding these meetings simultaneously throughout the several districts of the city would be decidedly the best. Should the committee determine to pursue this plan, the issuing of the call should not be delayed a moment longer than is necessary. We may remark, in this connection, that inasmuch as the late City Convention adjourned without passing the usual resolution delgating its power to the Chairman to constitute a new Executive Committee, the old committee has full legal existence until the next biennial convention.

Whatever arrangements may be made, however, for selecting candidates for Councils, it is incumbent upon the party to nominate the very best men to be found. This is the duty of the party under all circumstances, but especially so at this important juncture in the history of our municipal affairs. It will devolve upon the Councilmen elect to inaugurate what might properly be called a new system of city government, to adjust and harmonize whatever may be found discordant or incongruous in our present laws, pass such ordinances as may be deemed necessary for the proper and efficient government of the consolidated city, and take measures for extending, as far as possible, the benefits of consolidation to the new districts lately embraced within the city boundaries. These will form but a part of the duties devolving upon the new councils; and, if there were nothing more, these are sufficient in themselves to indicate the magnitude of the interests to be committed to their hands, and the importance—nay, the absolute necessity—of selecting able, efficient, energetic and progressive men. We earnestly urge upon our party friends a conscientious discharge of the duty which they owe to themselves and the community in this regard. Let every man who has at heart the interests of this growing corporation make it his business to take part in the primary elections and use his best efforts to secure such nominations as will prove alike creditable to the party and the city.

MR. SEWARD'S REAL ESTATE OPERATIONS.

MR. SEWARD appears to be doing "a land office business." Having consummated the business of acquiring the Russian Possessions in the Northwest he turns his attention to the acquisition from Denmark of the Island of St. Thomas. The bargain is said to have been completed, and Congress will have to vote seven millions in gold to pay for the purchase. It seems to be conceded that more sense is at the bottom of this than there was in the case of the purchase from Russia. The transaction is clearly in the interest of our commerce and of immediate importance. It is thrown out that England is likely to be not a little irritated by the proceeding. This is quite likely, but we can readily understand that, whether this is so or not, the idea would be a good one to spread to back up the appropriation.

But this is not the end of Mr. SEWARD's purchases. It is now said that his old village pastor, in Auburn, the Rev. Mr. HAWLEY, has been selected to proceed to the Sandwich Islands and negotiate for their purchase. If these Islands are to cease to be independent and are to fall anywhere, it is clear that we should have them; and should the report prove to be true, we are inclined to think Mr. SEWARD may safely count on the commendation of his countrymen for his vigilance.

SHOULD ALL ELECTIONS BE ON THE SAME DAY THROUGHOUT THE UNION?

In the formation of our National Union the disposition was manifested to change as little as possible the existing forms to which the people of each State had become accustomed. Yet the framers of the Constitution foresaw that in progress of time a revisionary power ought to be exercised by the National Government; hence, many powers were reserved to it, to be exercised on future emergencies, which for many years lay dormant in the Constitution. The first clause of section 4, article 1, of the Constitution thus declares:

"The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulatons except as to the place of choosing Senators."

Practically this clause remained a dead letter for half a century after the formation of the Constitution. Each State held its elections, and elected its Senators and Representatives as it desired. Some twenty-five years since, however, Congress declared that all elections for Representatives should be by single districts, and not by general ticket, as had prevailed in many of the States. Still later it declared that elections for Presidential electors should be on the same day throughout the Union; and the Thirty-ninth Congress fixed the mode and manner of electing Senators by the State Legislatures. And now we suggest that Congress should also fix that the Representatives from all the States should be elected on the same day, to-wit: the first Tuesday of November in each. This, we think, would very shortly result in the States by amending their constitutions, and fixing the same day for all State elections.

Now we have no uniformity. Elections are held in March, April, May, August, September, October and November. Very many of the same reasons which have heretofore induced Congress to fix a uniform day for the Presidential election, require all Representative elections to be held at the same time. To our mind there are many reasons why State elections should all be held on the same day throughout the Union. Elections in our Government are, in theory, the unbiased expression of the five millions of voters of the Union. Now, we think this would be much more certainly attained by the citizens all meeting on the same day and depositing their ballots. It certainly would take away the facilities for fraudulent voting that are now held out in our large Eastern cities. If the charges boldly made by Gen. HALPINE and FERNANDO WOOD, of the large importation of voters into New York, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, be true, then we may be sure that the roughs of New York return the compliment by voting in Pennsylvania and Maryland. This is very much facilitated by the existing arrangement of different days for holding elections. If Congress, therefore, should fix the same day for the election of Members of Congress in New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and in all the States, one important step would be made toward securing purity at the ballot box.

We admit Congress cannot say that State elections shall be held all on the same day, but the convenience of the people and the sense of its propriety would very soon induce the States to change their constitutions and laws so that all elections throughout the Union would be at the same time. And why should it not be so? We have never been able to see any reason for the present lack of uniformity except a disposition not to make changes. But if good reason exists for such a change, the sooner made the better.

If this change were once effected, the House of Representatives would not, as it has happened on several occasions, meet and find several States without representation on the floor. If we had but one election day in the year, it would tend to give more solemnity and importance to the ballot box. It would place all voters upon a common platform, and give vastly more emphasis and importance to the result. We therefore offer these suggestions to invite discussion through the press and in the halls of legislation.

RAILROAD OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

There are few citizens of Pittsburgh that have not had reason to complain of the obstructions of our public streets by long trains of cars on the railroad tracks. Those whose business requires their presence at some time in the day in the vicinity of Penn, Liberty, Grant, Washington and Canal streets, can testify to the inconveniences, not to say nuisances, of long trains standing on the track, thus impeding locomotion, or compelling pedestrians to walk a square out of their way. This is a source of general complaint, and in giving publicity to it, we do not desire it to be understood that we do so in a captious spirit, or to create unreasonable prejudice against the railway corporations. But the people have rights which chartered companies are bound to respect, and one of these is an unobstructed highway. The attention of Judge PEARSON, of Dauphin county, was recently called to the obstruction of the streets of Harrisburg by railway trains, and he promptly called the attention of the Grand Jury to the subject. He instructed the jury that it was the bounden duty of railroad companies to abstain from blocking up the streets of cities and towns, or great leading highways in the country, for any longer period of time than is indispensably necessary to their business. He held that if any train be left across a thoroughfare many minutes it greatly obstructs the ordinary travel of the highway, and becomes a public nuisance, and for a neglect to perform their plain duty to the community the conductors and those managing and controlling the travel on the railroads at such places may be indicted. The attention of conductors and railway managers is directed to this annoyance of obstructing street crossings, and to their liability for persisting in maintaining it.

Meeting of Manufacturers in Chicago.

The manufacturers of Chicago held a meeting on Tuesday evening and appointed a large delegation to the Cleveland Convention, and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That taxation should be speedily reduced to about the actual necessities of the Government for an economical administration of fiscal affairs, little, if any, exceeding, including the revenue from the customs, the interest on the public debt and the actual expenses of the nation; and the taxes should be so levied as, if possible, to except all articles of prime necessities, and place the same on articles of luxury, where it would be the least obnoxious to the people, and so adjusted as to be reliable and collected with the least possible expenditure of governmental machinery.

Resolved, That the best plan, in the judgment of this meeting, for collecting internal revenue, except upon luxuries, would be by a small tax on all sales made.

Resolved, That the manufactories of this nation are but in their infancy, and should, therefore, be protected and fostered and not oppressed by the Government.

Resolved, That, in justice to all the people, the payment of the principal of the National debt, except, perhaps, to a limited extent, should be postponed until such time as each and all the States can pay their due proportion.

Railroad Earnings.

The official figures show that October, 1867, has been an extraordinarily prosperous month, indeed, the most prosperous as yet in the annals of American railroading. As indicating a commercial movement it assures us that the country generally is in a high state of activity, although in some branches of industry there may be a lack of vitality. The movement of the grain crops has, no doubt, contributed most largely to the sum total earned; but there is also a westward movement which will probably grow heavier as the season advances, and the grain excitement subsides, the western consumers of merchandise having made sufficient money from the sale of their produce to warrant a liberal expenditure in the seaboard cities and manufacturing districts.

FROM STEUBENVILLE.

The McCoy Murder Case—The Late Jail Delivery—Internal Revenue Receipts—Personal.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
STEUBENVILLE, O., November 20, 1867.

As I have already notified you, the jury in the case of Lewis K. McCoy, charged with the murder of Joseph McDonald, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and thus it was recorded. The penalty is imprisonment for life. As I stood and looked upon the old man, who is upward of three score years of age, and whose sands of life are evidently near run out, going back with feeble step to his lonely cell, to be brought forth again to receive his sentence, I could not but pity him in his condition. It was evident during the trial that he thought his chances for acquittal were good, but to those who sat and heard the evidence, it appeared different. I visited the prisoner this morning, and spent an hour with him, and was very much surprised, when I entered, to find him looking and feeling as well. He conversed freely upon his situation, and appeared to fully realize it. He spoke freely in regard to all the troubles he and McDonald had ever had, and when he would refer to the times the deceased had attacked and abused him, I could notice the tears stealing silently down his wrinkled cheek. He spoke of the evidence, and remarked that there were some who testified against him that did so because they wished him out of the way for purposes which I do not deem prudent to make known at this time, but have every reason to believe are true. As I said before, he appears to fully realize his situation, and to think with a great many others, that the shooting of McDonald was done at the wrong time.

"Pussy" Cunan and Wilson are still at large, but will in all probability be in durance vile again before many days. This is the second time these fellows have taken French leave, and should they be captured before the adjournment of Court, I would suggest the granting of a dispensation to prevent any more occurrences of the kind, because it is an absolute fact that the jail of Jefferson county is totally unfit for the purpose designed. This jail was built many years ago, and was a remarkable structure then; it is yet. The day might have been when it would hold in; it "leaks now," and a new building is indispensably necessary.

Through the politeness of D. Myers, Esq., Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of this division, I was permitted to make the following extracts from the books, showing the total amount of tax for the month of October: The total amount of tax for the month is $11,305 17, being $2,559 87 of an increase over the month of September. Following is a list of firms and individuals who paid the largest amounts, and the articles for which they paid: First National Bank, dividend and surplus earnings, $630 62; G. E. and J. H. Warner, cotton goods, $322 40; James Wallace & Son, woolen goods, $230 00; Spaulding, Woodward & Co., nails, $2,758 20; P., C. and C. R. R., passenger receipts, $1,581 68; S. L. Sharp, plug tobacco and cigars, $467 50; Waters & Murphy, cigars, $192 00; Charles Wagner, cigars, $153 50; John A. Nath, cigars, $127 50; R. and T. Mears, distilled spirits, $568 00; George Hautch, cigars, $164 00; F. C. Flow, cigars, $400 00; A. J. Beatty, glass ware, $221 16; W. Bair & Son, plug tobacco, $532 86; Andrews, Orr & Co., refined oils, $2,047 80. The whole of the above tax ($11,305 17) was paid by the city. The division embracing the county outside of the city not being in, I could not get it.

Hon. James Maison, who has been engaged in the Paymaster General's Department, at Washington city, for some five years past, is now in the city on a visit to his friends.

K. N. P.

Southern View of Grant's Position.

The recent victories of the Democratic party in the North have encouraged some of the rebel presses to the expression of timid opinions on the Presidential question. One of these (the New Orleans *Crescent*) at the head of half a column of attempted sneering at General Grant, says:

"If Grant has any politics he is probably a Radical. At least he knows that the Radicals have absolute control of the Republican party, and that his nomination must come from them. We presume he expects nothing from the Democratic party. If the recent overwhelming defeats of the Republicans have driven the Radicals to the alternative of Grant or nothing, with a very good chance for nothing even with Grant, their recent brilliant victories have relieved the Democrats from the necessity of taking up a doubtful man, or of seeking for other advantages than those conferred on them by the tyrannical, arbitrary, unconstitutional and corrupt legislation of their antagonists."

After this authoritative announcement from a leading Democratic organ, that Gen. Grant "expects nothing" from that party, we presume Northern organs of the same party will cease their attempts to create the impression that Grant is in hearty sympathy with the Copperhead policy. It may be more difficult to convince either intelligent Democrats or Republicans that the latter are driven "to the alternative of Grant or nothing, with a very good chance for nothing."

Confession of a Murderess.

Mrs. Lena Miller, who murdered her husband Xavier Miller in Clearfield county, in July, 1866, and who was hanged therefor on the 13th inst., was a native of Hanover, Germany, her maiden name being Lena Faden. Previous to her execution, she made a confession of her guilt, in which she says:

I first thought of murdering my husband in the summer of 1865. I first tried to poison him with tea made of laurel leaves and the filings of a brass buckle. Then with the quicksilver off the back of a looking glass. Then I gave him, in two doses, a bottle of laudanum, which I got from Dr. Potter for the cramp. Then some indigo. Then, one day, going after the cows, I killed a small, green grass snake, which I boiled and gave to him in coffee. All these things were given either in tea or coffee, according as one or the other was used at meals. None of them had the least effect upon him—did not even make him sick. The time occupied in giving them all, was about four weeks. I then gave it up, because I did not know of anything which would kill him. But I thought of it every day, and could not get it out of my mind, trying to think of something to poison him with.

At length she procured arsenic, which she first administered to him in rice on June 30th, and continued to give it him until July 11th, he all the time being under the care of a physician, when he died. Her motive for killing him she said was on account of his ill-treatment of her.

Repudiation.

The following letter from that able financier, Hon. F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States, will be read with interest. It is direct and to the point. The letter was written to Hon. E. G. Spaulding, Buffalo, New York, and is as follows:

"Your note of the 6th instant has been received. If some one who believes in high-toned swindling will write in favor of open repudiation, I will agree to give the subject the consideration of a careful reading. But I have not the patience to read any thing advocating the sneaking expedient of paying the National debt in depreciated currency. The Secretary of the Treasury is sound on that subject, and in his forthcoming annual report will address an argument to Congress and the country that I am sure will please you and those who are neither knaves nor fools.

"The finance question is to become the leading one in the reorganization of parties, and I had hoped that such men as Butler and Stevens would have remained with the great body of their friends. Having an abiding faith in the honesty of the people, I believe the question will be settled honestly, and that honest Americans will be spared the shame of having their nation stigmatized as a land of cheats and swindlers."

Churches in the United States.

The American report made to the General Evangelical Alliance, at Rotterdam, gives the following number of churches and communicants in the United States:

	Churches.	Communicants.
Roman Catholic	3,800	4,000,000
Methodists	10,460	2,000,000
Baptists	17,220	1,690,000
Presbyterians	5,000	700,000
Lutherans	2,900	323,800
Congregationalists	2,780	267,400
Protestant Episcopalians	2,300	161,200
German Reform	1,160	110,000
Dutch Reformed	440	30,000

United Brethren about 3,000 societies.
Moravians about 12,000 communicants.
Unitarians about 300 churches.
Universalists include about 600,000 of the population.
Friends or Quakers, orthodox, about 54,000 members.
Friends or Quakers, Hicksites, about 40,000 members.

THE Pacific railroad will have to hurry up, or it will find its occupation gone, by the use of a new sailing carriage just invented for use on the plains. It has two upright jib sails, and a sail on each spoke of the two wheels on one side of the wagon, with steering gear acting on the forward wheels, and provisions for transferring the wheel sails to the opposite wheels. The inventor is Charles P. Maczowitsky, a German who has been a sailor, and has spent several years in traversing the plains. He relies on the ascertained constancy of the prevalent winds on the great plains over the route named. The wheels are ten feet high, the wagon body shaped like a long boat and hung low, and, with the jib sails, the whole concern presents an odd and formidable appearance. The design is to take passengers and mail matter only—not freight—and it is expected that the carriage will suffice as a boat in crossing streams.

THE *Independent* has been enlarged by the addition of one column to each of its eight pages; and the paper, with all its faults, always excellent, has—as the usual expression is—"been otherwise improved." Its circulation is said to be large, and the influence of the paper is necessarily great. Mr. Tilton has given a character to the *Independent* it did not before have. We judge that Mr. Bowen, who, it is said, has become sole owner, has been no less successful as a business manager.

THE Opera at the New York Academy of Music, to use one of Mr Lincoln's sayings, has "played out." The patronage has been moderate and the expenses "otherwise." Maretzek could not stand it; and so when some of the chorus and orchestra struck for more pay, he was compelled to close the shop. The public sympathise, but that does not help matters. The collapse is supposed to be final.

NATIONAL HUMOR.—If General Grant has a "hobby," it is the horse. The *Nation* says appreciatively: "If there be anything in Grant's career since the war for which we in a special manner honor him, it is for the pertinacity with which he 'talks horse' to them when they come to pump him on politics."

RIGHTS OF MINORITIES.

An Address by Senator Buckalew.

Cumulative Voting—Its Origin and History.

Its Adoption in the United States Advocated.

At the invitation of a number of citizens of Philadelphia, irrespective of party, the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, one of the United States Senators for Pennsylvania, delivered an address Tuesday evening at the Assembly Building, on the true principles of voting for Representatives under a government like ours. The audience filled the hall, and was scrupulously attentive throughout the evening. Mr. Buckalew was introduced by General Cummings. Having opened the subject by reference to the theory of popular government he passed on to the fact that under our present system of elections it is only the majority in any electoral district that has a voice in the legislative body; the minority, although it may be within one vote as numerous as the majority, being entirely cut off from any voice whatever, so far as that election is concerned. This has always been felt to be an evil, and accordingly the statesmen of this and other countries have been engaged for a considerable time in trying to find the proper and just remedy for it. In this city and State a partial remedy had been attempted in the choice of election officers, school directors, jury commissioners, &c., by what might be called the "restrictive" or "limitation" system. That is where two inspectors are to be chosen, the elector votes for but one, and thus the majority and the minority are sure to have a representation. In the choice of school directors, where four are to be chosen, the vote is restricted to three, and the minority is thus enabled to make sure of the election of one, and thus secure a voice in the board. This is the "restrictive" or "limitation" system. It has lately been used on a large scale in choosing delegates to the Constitutional Convention in the State of New York, and was embodied in the Reform bill passed at the last session of Parliament in England. Another plan for securing representation to the *whole body* of the people is that known as the "personal representation" system of Mr. Hare, of England, and advocated by John Stuart Mill and other Liberals in Parliament. This, Mr. Buckalew said, would occupy more time to examine than could be given to it in one evening. And he then passed on to the more simple and practical plan known as

CUMULATIVE VOTING,

this also securing a representation of the whole body of the voters, while it preserves the just proportion of power to the majority. What then is "cumulative voting?" I propose that what is known by this term shall be applied to the selection of Representatives in Congress and in the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States. It admits of application in the choice of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislature, and some other officers. This reform can be introduced by Congress without any constitutional amendment so far as Congressional representation is concerned, and the plan can be applied to the choice of Presidential Electors by the Legislatures of the several States, who have power to prescribe the mode in which these Electors shall be chosen.

Cumulative Voting, then, is, that where more than one officer is to be chosen, the elector shall possess as many votes as there are persons to be chosen, and he may bestow these votes, at his discretion, upon the whole number or upon any less number, accumulating, if he chooses, upon one two or three persons, or any number less than the whole. The result of this would be, that any political interest in a community, if it can ascertain about the relative proportion of its strength to the whole vote, may cast its votes in such a manner that they will tell in the result, and it will then happen that every man who votes will vote for some candidate or candidates who will be certain to be chosen. Corruption then will no longer exist, for there will be no necessity for it. Far be it from me to ask that minorities shall be armed with powers which we know even the majorities abuse. The proposition is not that there shall be a majority and minority representation, but that men who vote will vote for those who will be certain to be chosen, and who will represent them according to their views. Take the case of Vermont as an illustration. There are 60,000 voters there: 40,000 are Republican and 20,000 Democratic. The State is entitled to three Representatives in Congress. What would take place? The majority would get two of these Representatives and the minority one. Now, the majority elect the whole three. Under the present system it is a matter of chance in the choice, for the Legislature can at any time re-district the State, and so provide for a continuation of power or the control of a party. By the cumulative vote the 20,000 votes would be represented; each of these 20,000 could give his three votes to one candidate, giving him 60,000 votes. The majority can elect two in the same manner. If the majority should prefer to vote for all three, they could only give them 40,000; if they voted for one, they would give him 120,000 votes, and they would not be likely to throw away their strength in this way. The same result would apply to all other States. In each State the Freeman would vote for a Representative in Congress who would speak his voice, obey his will, and we would thus obtain an actual representation of the whole mass of the people upon both sides; and then in fact there would be a representation of the majority, for it would be representation of the whole. [Applause.] Then legislators would no longer "gerrymander" the State and concoct schemes of injustice.

The speaker referred at length to the frauds and corruptions growing out of the present system, in which it was the interest of candidates, or their friends, to secure "the balance of power," and so carry an election.

He continued: The system of cumulative voting secures the government to the real majority of the people. Instead of striking off a part, they are all represented in the representative body. It is not a system of minority representation—it is a plan for the representation of the whole people—a device by which the majority shall rule, and shall pronounce its voice in a fair and honest manner. The system of cumulative voting would secure in the representative bodies men of high abilities, and secure them for a long time; for elections conducted under this system would not be subject to the abuses that now prevail. Under this system the minorities would be content. They would be heard—and, although the decision might be against them in the legislative body, they would acquiesce, for they would have fair treatment and there would, of necessity, be less liability to revolt.

Under the cumulative system of voting, how would it stand in Pennsylvania? There would be twelve Representatives for each party. There are about 600,000 voters, with about 300,000 voting for each party, and each would secure a just and equal representation. So in Kentucky—instead of nine Democratic Representatives, there would be about three Republicans. So, too, with Maryland—instead of only one Republican, as now, there would be two; and in Connecticut there would be two Republicans and two Democrats, instead of only one Republican. So in all the States. You can not name one where this injustice is not found entering into your present system.

I need hardly say that if in any part of this Union we are to have two classes of voters distinguished by race or color, a very great part of the evil that may arise by arraying one race or color against another would be removed by this system of cumulative voting. Instead of the cry that one race out-votes the other, each would obtain that representation which its numbers entitled it to, and there would be no war of races. This, however, is an argument for gentlemen who occupy a different party position from that to which I am assigned, and it should be a reason for their rendering a support to the plan I submit. Now, as to the application of the plan in the selection of Presidential electors. General Jackson proposed that the people of the United States should vote *directly* for President of the United States, and this proposition at several times has been brought forward in Congress. At the last session, it was again introduced by Senator Wade, of Ohio. Great complaint has been made that the people are not heard directly in the choice of President; that the Electoral College is a mere form. As a substitute for all this, the system of cumulative voting by the citizens of the several States would secure every practical object sought by the friends of that particular reform.

The result in Pennsylvania, for example, would be that each of the political parties would select as many electors as they would be entitled to, according to their numbers. How is it now? There are six hundred thousand votes to be polled in Pennsylvania. Each party has three hundred thousand in round numbers. From Lake Erie to the Delaware this State next year is to be convulsed by an exciting election campaign for the Presidency; a thousand disagreeable things are to take place; men of property are to have their attention turned to the security of that which they own, and every device will be resorted to by the parties in the canvass. And why? Because each will have an interest in obtaining a bare majority; a majority of one vote, perhaps, will elect twenty-four representative and two Senatorial electors for President of the United States. And the struggle will be for the little majority that turns the scale. Now, as parties stand to-day, each party is entitled to thirteen of these electors, according to their numerical proportions. That result, however, cannot take place. The whole twenty-six electors must be given to *one* side only, and that result may determine the destinies of the nation, not for the ensuing four years only, but perhaps for generations. The result of our elections is, therefore, an accident—a matter of chance. On the other hand, take a fair and honest mode of voting; let each party have the number of electors it is entitled to, and let the people of the other States have the same, and let the voice of American freemen be pronounced fairly, and then let the majority select that high officer who is to preside at the head of the nation. [Applause.]

In the last place, this plan of representative reform is convenient in the highest degree; it is practicable. It requires only legislative action to permit the citizens in this State, which has twenty-four Representatives in Congress, to cast these twenty-four votes as he pleases. He may give two votes apiece for twelve candidates, or four votes apiece to six candidates. Just let him alone to exercise his own will. Here there is no complex system, no great scheme of reconstruction. Just trust the people and let them vote as they think best. And if we can have that law next fall, I will go to the polls and vote for twelve Representatives out of the twenty-four to which Pennsylvania is entitled, and if I think the political interest to which I belong is growing in strength, and is entitled to more than the half, I will vote for thirteen. If I should be mistaken I would get nothing more than my proportion. There would be no buying up votes, for it would be too difficult to go through the State and attempt to affect the result.

I must point out one special act of injustice of majority elections. Observe that the party which prevails at an election does not merely carry the day; does not merely get its own votes counted, but counts all the power that belongs to the other. Suppose the two parties in Pennsylvania are divided, that one has 300,000 and the other 301,000. The 301,000 in prevailing in the Presidential election does not get merely all their own votes counted, but they get counted the votes of the other 300,000. That is what sharpens the injustice. Take the elections of 1866 in what was known as the "Free States." Two millions of Republicans voted for members of Congress. The Democratic party polled in these States a little over one million six hundred thousand. In Congress, the 1,600,000 voters had 28 representatives only; the 2,000,000 had 143. The proportion between the two great masses was 20 to 16 votes actually polled in the States; the representation in Congress, instead of standing in the same proportion, stood 143 to 28. Why? Because under the majority rule in these States, the majority not only obtained representation for its own votes, but obtained that which belonged to the other side. By cumulative voting the representation would have stood in the proportion of 20 to 16. Do you not see how the whole policy of the Government can be changed or affected under a system in which you are told that "the majority rules?"

Mr. Buckalew then went into a consideration of some of the objections to the plan, all of which he met by forcible argument, but that we have not space to enlarge upon. He continued by saying that one of the strongest objections to the present system of voting for Presidential electors in a State like Pennsylvania is, that the 300,000 voters who may concentrate upon twenty-six Presidential electors, will not only wield the power to which they are justly entitled, but also wield the power of the 300,000 who voted against them, a power and weight they are not entitled to in any manner whatever. He said that he had not accepted the invitation to speak in Philadelphia through any desire for display, but from a business and public motive to have the subject examined by the people; and if he could enlist the powerful aid of the press and the people of the city of Philadelphia in having the subject investigated with a view to the adoption of the system of cumulative voting, he would feel amply repaid.

At the close he was greeted with prolonged applause, and many of the audience went up to the platform to thank him and offer their congratulations.

MOTHERS, BEWARE OF OPIUM.

BROWN'S NURSERY CORDIAL,

The only Infant Remedy that contains no Opium.

Every mother in the land can now feel confident that there is a remedy for her suffering infant that is in no way injurious, but a positive benefit, as it softens the gums, abates inflammation and acts as a tonic upon the stomach and bowels. For infants suffering with diarrhœa, wind cholic, flatulency, restlessness and kindred complaints, it is a speedy and safe remedy; all other infant preparations contain opium and are not safe. Mothers, give this a trial. Sold by all druggists and by

McCLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists.
85 Market street, cor. Diamond, near Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.
SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE.

One hundred cases of this Pure Port Wine, received this day and for sale at low rates at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
corner of the Diamond and Market st.

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE,
AND
COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

Twenty cases of these valuable Medicines received this day and for sale at very low rates at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

REMOVAL.
GREAT SALE AT COST.
My large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS is offered at cost. I am preparing to move into my new building, No. 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Fifth and Sixth streets, and will dispose of my present stock AT VERY LOW PRICES.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
No. 160 Smithfield street.

WESTERN NEWS.

The Union Stock Yard Bank, Chicago, managed by Albert Sturgis, and located at the Union stock yards, has gone to protest. Amount of liabilities not known.

A special from Cheyenne of this date, says that Generals Terry and Augur and the Peace Commissioners Taylor and Tappan, had just arrived there from Fort Laramie. They report the last peace Congress at that point more a failure than a success. All the tribes did not come in. The Crows would have signed the treaty had the Commission insisted, but preferred to wait until the grand conference in June next. The Commission go to the North Platte from Cheyenne.

The Omaha *Republican*, the only Republican daily and chief organ of the party in Nebraska, hoists the name of General Grant for President, and R. E. Fenton, of New York, for Vice President, for 1868.

Mr. E. M. Wheeler, of the Salt River Oil Wells, has gone east, says the Louisiana (Mo.) *Journal*, "to engage the services of a competent assistant, it being his intention to keep the machinery running night and day. As soon as he returns boring will begin and will be continued without intermission until oil shall flow in abundance. He pronounces the prospect good."

The Salt Lake *Vedette*, 6th inst., learns that at the Sweetwater mines the Ditch company have at last got fairly to work, and are taking out about $40 per day to the hand. Judge Carter and brother have laid out a new road to the mines, shortening the distance some fifteen or twenty miles. The *Vedette*, of the 6th, speaks of a load of very rich rock brought into town from the Sweetwater mines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW HEATER FOR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS.
Having received Letters Patent for our "Improved Air Heater," I am now prepared to furnish it in Allegheny county, or sell to others, the full and exclusive County or State Rights. Persons who are desirous of putting in a Heater, or of buying the right, are referred to the following parties who have it in use:
Dr. James King, M. D., No. 97½ Fourth street, Pittsburgh.
Ira B. McVay & Co., corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh.
Dr. A. Arthurs, M. D., 42 Grant st., Pittsburgh.
D. C. Kneeland, 44 Grant street, Pittsburgh.
H. A. Weaver, 185 Second street, Pittsburgh.
A. D. Smith, Allegheny.
E. Ingram, Chartiers township.
BIDDLE ARTHURS,
152 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Patentee.

JUST RECEIVED
AND FOR SALE BY
J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
130 and 132 Second street.
25 BBLS. PRIME NAVY BEANS;
25 BBLS. CHOICE DRIED APPLES;
10 BBLS. BRIGHT HALVES DRIED PEACHES.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
A COMPLETE
EIGHT INCH TRAIN OF ROLLS,
IN GOOD ORDER, FOR SALE LOW.
Inquire at SLIGO ROLLING MILL.

CALL AND SEE THE
PRIVATE GAS APPARATUS,
FOR
Country Villas, Churches, Schools, Hotels, Manufactories, Railroad Stations, &c.

The attention of gentlemen residing in the country, manufacturers and others, outside of line of city pipes, is especially called to an examination of the

WORKING MODEL GAS APPARATUS,
Now on exhibition at the Warehouse of
LUPTON & CHRISTY,
362 PENN STREET, opposite Ft. Wayne Depot.

The Gas is made from Residuum of Petroleum, in combination with Lime, costs less and is richer in illuminating power than Coal Gas.
The Apparatus is simple, and can be operated by any laborer of ordinary capacity with perfect safety, and has been in successful use in Wheeling and New York.

Petroleo Calcium Gas Co.,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FRED. BECKERT.............AUG. HARTJE.
CHARLES W. BETZEL..........FRED. HELM.
JOHN GAST..........LOUIS THIEL.

PITTSBURGH
TRUSS COMPANY
OF
Chas. W. Betzel & Co.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
TRUSSES,
After Dr. CHARLES W. BETZEL'S Patent, May 9th, 1865.
FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED BY THE PENNA. STATE FAIR, Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1867.

Circulars containing the most important Certificates of Physicians and Patients, as well as the directions how orders are to be sent in from a distance, and how the Trusses are to be applied and further price list, without any expense, to be had by applying to
FRED. BECKERT,
137, corner of Ohio and West street, Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE BY THE FOLLOWING.
In Allegheny, Pa.
Druggist EGGERS, 172, corner Ohio and Middle alley.
Druggist KREDEL & SIEDLE, cor. Chestnut and Liberty streets.
In Pittsburgh, Pa.
Druggist JOS. ABEL, cor. Grant and Fifth sts.
Druggist FRED. BRAUN, Sr., 177 Liberty st.
Druggist GEO. H. KEYSER, 140 Wood street.
Druggist J. C. LANGE, 490, corner Penn and Walnut streets.
Druggist E. MANGOLD, 487 corner Penn and Walnut streets.
Druggist R. E. SELLERS & CO., corner Wood and Second streets.
Druggist WHITMORE BROS., corner Wood and Sixth streets.
In Brookville, Jefferson Co., Pa.
Druggist K. L. BLOOD.
In Philadelphia, Pa.
Bandagists HORN & ELLIS, 307 Race street.
In Chicago, Ill.
Druggist DIETSCH, BLOCK & CO., 39 N. Clark street.
Druggist W. EHRMANN & CO.
In Fort Wayne, Ind.
Druggist MEYER, BROS. & CO., 118 Columbia street.
In St. Louis, Mo.
Druggist O. W. HEYER & CO., Franklin avenue.
In Baltimore, Md.
Druggist DAVIS & MILLER, 12 N. Howard street.
In Louisville, Ky.
Bandagist F. S. SIEGEL, 135 Third street.

DR. CHARLES W. BETZEL'S
CONSULTING ROOMS,
597 PENN STREET,
German Catholic High School Building.

The LAMB KNITTING MACHINE.
Sets up its own work, knits all sizes, widens and narrows, knits the heel into the stocking, and narrows off the toe complete; knits the single, double, ribbed and fancy webs, producing all varieties of knit goods, from an infant's stocking, mitten or glove, to a lady's shawl or hood. No other machine in the world can do any one of these things.
IMPROVED AND PRICE REDUCED TO $58.
Energetic, reliable Agents wanted. Circular and sample Stocking sent on receipt of stamp. Address
JAMES D. ORNE, General Agent,
No. 176 State st., Rochester, N. Y.

HAZARD POWDER
I am now prepared to fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of
Hazard's Celebrated Powder.
All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to 102 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention.
ARTHUR KIRK.

RYE.
A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS
WANTED BY
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 Liberty street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR
WARM AIR REGISTERS
AND VENTILATORS,
Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
No. 235 Liberty street.

POULTRY.
50 DRESSED TURKEYS,
Received per express this day, and for sale at
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD'S,
360 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.
20 bbls Sweet Cider; 20 bbls Sweet Potatoes;
50 bxs Cheese, Hamburg, Goshen and Factory;
1,000 bush Potatoes;
500 bbls Apples;
15 bbls Hickory Nuts;
20 tubs Mince Meat; in store and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
360 Liberty street.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., No. 98 Water street, Pittsburgh, November 21, 1867.
☞ AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the OFFICE, No. 98 WATER STREET, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, December 3d, 1867, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.
JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE CO., 153 Broadway, New York, November 16, 1867.
☞ KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE presents, that the certificate of authority issued to Mr. JOSEPH SNOWDEN, to act as Agent for this Company in the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., and its vicinity, was revoked on the 20th day of June, 1867, and that the said Joseph Snowden is no longer authorized to act on behalf of said Company, in any capacity, and no act of his will be binding upon them since such revocation.
[Signed] J. V. HARRIOTT, President.

☞ NOTICE.—HAVING VOLUNTARILY relinquished my connection with the Firemen's Insurance Company of New York, as their Agent, on the first day of June last, my account with said company having been promptly settled by me, I have transacted no business for said Company since that date, and hereby give notice that I am not responsible for any of the acts of said Company.
JOS. SNOWDEN.

DIVIDENDS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, November 20, 1867.
☞ DIVIDEND—THE BOARD of Directors of this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives forthwith, free from United States tax.
D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES.

HOUSE AND LOT
ON CHESTNUT STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY,
AT AUCTION.
Will be sold on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, November 27th, at 10 o'clock, the HOUSE AND LOT, No. 261 Chestnut street, Allegheny, at present occupied by Ott & Co. The Lot is 20 by 70 feet. The House is a Brick of 11 rooms. Has been used as a tavern and boarding house for twelve years. Possession given January 1st.
Terms—One-fourth cash, balance in five years.
A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 Federal street, Allegheny City.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS on the Second Bank, Fourth ward, Allegheny City,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, November 23, at two o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold the late residence of WALTER BRYANT, Esq. The lot is fifty feet front on North Canal street, between Chestnut street and Madison avenue, extending back two hundred and seventy-three feet, under ornamental cultivation, choice fruit trees, shrubbery, etc. The residence is an elegant brick building, containing fifteen rooms, with all modern conveniences, gas, bath, marble mantels, heater, &c. Also a large brick stable, double carriage house and other out-buildings complete. The street cars pass within one square of the property. Possession immediate. Terms easy, viz: one-third cash; balance one, two, three, four and five years. A change in the business of the recent purchaser necessitates his removal from the city.
JOHN D. BAILEY, Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE—CASSIMERES, CLOTHS, &c. WEDNESDAY morning November 27th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at No. 14 Wylie street, formerly occupied by OWEN BYRNE, the entire stock of Doeskin and Fancy Cassimeres, Broad Cloth, Linen Duck, Drab Cloth, Scarlet, Brown and Black Italian Cloth, Wool Coat Lining, Corduroy, Black Silk Velvet, Scotch Cassimere, Beaver Cloth, 6-4 Melton Cloth, lot Vestings, lot ready made Clothing, lot Sewing Silk, lot Trimmings and Furnishing Goods.
JOHN M. KENNEDY, Assignee.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Valuable Coal Property.
By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, made September A. D., 1867, at No. 111, in partition, the undersigned Trustee will expose at public sale, on the premises, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1867,
At the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., of said day: All that valuable vein of Coal, known as the "Clark Coal," situated in Elizabeth township, county aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a stone on John Penney's line; thence by said Penney north 59 degrees, west 67 8-10 perches to a stone; thence by land of H. D. Gamble south 66¾ degrees, west 61 7-10 perches to a white oak; thence by lands of Woods and McClure south 6 degrees, east 54 perches to a stone; thence south 16 degrees, east 20 perches to a stone; thence by McClure's heirs south 20 degrees, east 35 5-10 perches to a stone; thence south 22½ degrees, east 35 8-10 perches to a stone; thence south 69½ degrees east 16 4-10 perches to a stone; thence south 63 degrees, east 29 perches to a stone; thence by land of John Edmundson north 33 degrees, east 67 perches to a stone; thence south 55 degrees, east 7 4-10 perches to a hickory; thence north 47½ degrees, east 44 perches to a stone; thence to lands of William Edmundson north 59 degrees, west 69 5-10 perches to a stone; thence north 31 degrees, east 38 perches to the place of beginning, containing One Hundred Acres, strict measure, of Mineral Coal, together with and including the underground privileges, usually necessary in the excavation and taking out of Mineral Coal, and also the privilege of opening and keeping open on any part of the land of said William Edmundson, any and all drift and air courses needful for Mining purposes, and also the privilege of using forever, all and singular the aforesaid underground privileges in the excavation and taking out of any adjoining coal, and also the privilege of using sufficient Limestone for their building purposes, with the appurtenances.
This Coal may be taken out either by way of the Youghiogheny or Monongahela rivers, or both, and is of the best quality.
Terms—One third Cash and the balance in One and Two Years, secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage, on the premises.
For further information inquire of
ALEX. M. WATSON, Trustee, No. 60 Grant street,
Or THOS. PENNY or DAVID CLARK, McKeesport.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, in North Fayette township, Allegheny county, Pa., on
WEDNESDAY, November 27th, 1867,
At 2 o'clock P. M., all that certain
FARM OR TRACT OF LAND, in said Township,
Bounded by lands of Robert Potter, John P. Ewing, James Bell and others, containing 107 Acres, more or less, late the property of Samuel Galbreath, deceased, which he devised to his son Robert Galbreath, for life, and after his death, &c.
Terms of Sale—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with interest from confirmation of sale, to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. Purchaser to pay for conveyancing and stamps.
WM. GALBREATH,
Executor of Samuel Galbreath, dec'd,
October 28th, 1867.

FOR SALE,
One 15 inch Engine, 30 inch stroke;
One 8½ inch Engine, 20 inch stroke;
Two 7½ inch Engines, 20 inch stroke.
Apply at WM. FISHER'S Engine Shop,
Pike street, between Harrison and Mechanic, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh.

REFINERY FOR SALE.
A Good Oil Refinery,
CAPACITY, 125 BARRELS REFINED OIL PER WEEK.
GOOD TANKAGE, STEAM PUMP, &c.,
All in complete running order, ready to start. Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of
JOHNSON & PAINE,
5 AND 7 HANCOCK STREET,
At Office of "Superior Lubric Oil Works."

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF MILLER & FRAZEY is this day dissolved by mutual consent, C. M. MILLER retiring from the business, and who alone is authorized to settle all the business pertaining to the late firm of MILLER & FRAZEY.
C. M. MILLER.
GUY S. FRAZEY.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 4, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.—GUY S. FRAZEY and HENRY E. CAMPE have this day associated themselves under the firm name of CAMPE & FRAZEY for the purpose of conducting a General Produce and Commission Business at the old stand, 185 Liberty street.
GUY S. FRAZEY.
HENRY E. CAMPE.
In retiring from the above business, I cheerfully recommend my successors to the patronage of the public and my acquaintances generally.
C. M. MILLER.

NOTICE.
The firm of PHELPS, PARKE & CO., which expired by limitation September 1st, 1867, will be continued, under the same style, from that date.
PHELPS, PARKE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.
WHEELER H. PHELPS, JOHN E. PARKE, JOSEPH P. ESTEP.
PHELPS, PARKE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, TIMBER WHEELS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, &c., &c.
Thankful for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we hope, by the same attention to the quality of our work, to merit and receive a continuance of the custom heretofore bestowed.
Warehouse—No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and No. 37 Perdido street, New Orleans, La.

FINE ARTS.
MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.,
819 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Have the honor to announce that their
Importations of Paintings
FOR 1867,
Are now Arranged for Sale.
CATALOGUES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.
THIS COLLECTION IS THE LARGEST AND CONTAINS THE FINEST PICTURES EVER BROUGHT TO THIS COUNTRY.

OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., Pittsburgh, November 20, 1867.
TO PRINTERS AND STATIONERS—Sealed Proposals will be received at THIS OFFICE, until the 26th instant, inclusive, for furnishing Allegheny county with
Eighty Office Tax Duplicates for the year 1868.
Eighty Collection Tax Duplicates for the year 1868.
Eighty School Tax Duplicates for the year 1868.
Samples can be seen on application. Time of delivery to be specified in contract.
By direction of the County Commissioners.
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

RAILROADS.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST AND FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York, via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
☞ SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh, daily (except Sundays) at 3:00 and 11:15 A. M., 4:10 and 7:20 P. M. On Sundays at 11:15 A. M.
Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9:00 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.
Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

PITTSBURGH, Ft. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. W. AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.
From October 20th, 1867, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, North Side, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Exp.	2:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	2:43 a m
Cleveland Ex.	2:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	2:43 a m
Erie & Ygn Ex	6:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	10:38 a m
Cl. & Whg. M'l.	6:28 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:38 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Chicago Ex.	3:53 p m
Chicago Ex.	9:43 a m	Cl. & Whg. Ex.	4:03 pm
Cl. & Whg. Ex	2:13 p m	Erie & Ygn. Ex	6:43 p m
Chicago Ex.	2:28 p m	Chicago Ex.	6:58 p m
Wheeling Ex.	4:43 p m	Cl. & Whg Ex.	7:08 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acc.	5:58 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	7:05 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	10:13 a m	N. Brt'n Acc.	8:48 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	11:53 a m	Wellsville Ac.	9:23 a m
Rochester Ac.	1:33 p m	N. Castle Acc.	10:18 a m
Wells' & N C Ac	3:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	11:18 a m
Leetsdale Acc.	5:03 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	1:18 p m
N. Brt'n Acc.	5:33 p m	N. Brt'n Acc.	2:43 pm
N. Brt'n Acc.	6:28 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	4:23 p m
Leetsdale Acc	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Acc.	7:28 p m

☞ 2:28 P. M. Chicago Express leaves daily.
☞ 10:38 A. M., Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, October 13th, 1867, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

	Depart.	Arrive.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a m	6:00 p m
Express " "	3:00 p m	10:00 a m
West Newton Accom	8:15 p m	8:35 a m
First McKeesport Accom	11:00 a m	5:40 a m
Second " "	10:30 p m	2:05 p m
Braddock's "	4:10 p m	5:45 p m
Sunday Church train to and from West Newton	1:00 p m	10:00 a m

For tickets apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
WM. B. STOUT, Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—On and after OCTOBER 6, 1867, trains arrive at and depart from the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Mail Train	1:30 a m	Day Express	3:00 a m
Fast Line	1:50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m
Wall's No. 1	6:30 a m	Mail Train	8:40 a m
Brinton No. 2	7:50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9:50 a m
Wall's No. 3	8:50 a m	Cincinnati Ex	11:15 a m
Cincinnati Exp	9:10 a m	Wall's No. 3	11:30 a m
Johnstown ac.	10:15 a m	Johnstown Ac.	3:50 p m
Phila. Express	1:50 p m	Wall's No. 4	3:50 p m
Wall's No. 3	1:30 p m	Phil. Express	4:10 p m
Wall's No. 4	2:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	4:50 p m
Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m	Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m
Wall's No. 6	7:00 p m	Fast Line	7:20 p m
Altoona Ac. and Emig't train	10:30 p m	Wall's No. 7	10:50 p m

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:00 p. m.
Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.
Philadelphia Express and the Altoona Accommodation and Emigrant Train arrive daily. Cincinnati Express arrives daily except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.
For further information, apply to
W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, Gen'l Supt., Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after November 1st, 1867, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, will arrive at and depart from the Federal Street Depot, Allegheny city, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Sharpsbg No 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No 1	8:15 a m	Freeport No 1	9:05 a m
Express	10:10 a m	Sharpsbg No 1	11:20 a m
Sharpsbg No 2	1:25 p m	Express	1:50 p m
Freeport No 2	4:15 p m	Harmersville	3:55 p m
Mail	6:05 p m	Freeport No 2	6:05 p m
Harmersville	7:10 p m	Sharpsbg No 2	7:30 p m

Above trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday at 7:40 a. m., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 a. m. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 1:20 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 3:45 p. m.
Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on tickets.
The Trains leaving Allegheny City at 6.50 a. m. and 1:50 p. m., make direct connection at Freeport with Walker's Line of Stages for Butler and Hannahstown. Through Tickets may be purchased at the Office, No. 3 St. Clair Street, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.
For further information, apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.
The Western Pennsylvania Railroad will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS in value. All baggage exceeding this amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. *Panhandle Route.*
CHANGE OF TIME. On and after MONDAY, October 7th, 1867, Trains will leave and arrive at Union Depot, as follows:
PITTSBURGH TIME.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	2:05 a m	12:25 a m
Mixed Way	6:10 a m	6:10 pm
Fast Line	9:40 a m	7:10 pm
Walker's Accommod'n	11:10 a m	2:05 pm
Fast Express	2:50 p m	10:55 a m
Steubenville Accom'n	3:55 p m	9:35 a m
McDonald's Accom'n	5:10 p m	8:20 a m

SUNDAY TRAIN leaves at 7:00 p. m., arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 next morning.
Church Train leaves Sunday at 12:55 p. m.
Fast Line 9:40 a. m. Train leaves daily. Sunday and Monday excepted, arriving in Cincinnati at 10:00 same evening, 7½ hours in advance of all other lines.
No change of cars between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and but ONE change to St. Louis, Cairo, and other important points West and Southwest.
When purchasing Tickets be sure and find the Office of the *PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD*, Union Depot, (south side).
M. D. MOTHERSPAUGH, Ticket Agent.
S. F. SCULL, General Ticket Agent.
JOHN H. MILLER, G. E. Agent.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Running Through to Brady's Bend.
On and after THURSDAY, July 18, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Mail (to & from Brady's Bd)	6:40 a m	6:30 p m
First Soda Works Accom.	8:40 a m	7:45 a m
Hulton Accommodation	10:00 a m	12:30 a m
Kittanning Accom'n	1:00 p m	9:30 p m
Express	3:20 p m	10:30 a m
Second Soda Works Ac.	5:20 p m	8:40 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1:00 p m	8:30 a m

Express, North, makes close connection at Brady's Bend, with Packets for Franklin and Oil City.
Mail, South, connects with Packets from Franklin and Oil City.
H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

ELEVENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS TO SELL LIQUORS, filed in the Clerk's Office, month of November:

PITTSBURGH.
Henry Shaler, tavern, 1st ward;
T. Jos. Moran, tavern, 1st ward;
Patrick Conolly, eating house, 1st ward;
Joseph Spencer, tavern, 2d ward;
Joseph S. Finch, other goods, 2d ward;
Warren Richardson, Edward H. Blake, } tavern, 3d ward;
Patrick Mullen, eating house, 3d ward;
James Collins, eating house, 3d ward;
Patrick Hogan, other goods, 3d ward;
Bolit Smith, tavern, 5th ward;
James G. Bates, tavern, 5th ward;
Mathew Zirnut, tavern, 5th ward;
Anthony Ganel, eating house, 5th ward;
Taylor & Broas, eating house, 5th ward;
Andrew Sheehan, tavern, 6th ward;
Charles Boyle, tavern, 6th ward;
Peter Balterborn, eating house, 7th ward;
Joseph Steiner, eating house, 8th ward;
Patrick Dolan, tavern, 9th ward;
Edward Hilston, eating house, 9th ward;
Elmira Hood, eating house, 9th ward;
Michael F. Kelly, eating house, 10th ward;
W. H. Simpson, eating house, 10th ward;
August Charles, eating house, 10th ward;
Robert Lyons, other goods, 10th ward;
Nathaniel Sinton, other goods, 10th ward.

ALLEGHENY.
John Horn, tavern, 3d ward;
Abraham Tutuer, tavern, 3d ward;
Philip Heckler, tavern, 3d ward;
Adam Miller, eating house, 3d ward;
Thomas Tuschudi, eating house, 3d ward;
George Gerber, tavern, 4th ward;
John F. Buetiner, tavern, 4th ward;
Charles King, tavern, 4th ward;
Edward Smith, eating house, 4th ward;
R. & A. Carson, other goods, 4th ward;
Patrick Craney, eating house, 5th ward;
Philip Wagner, tavern, 6th ward;
Henry Beckert, tavern, 7th ward;
Stephen Hoffman, eating house, 7th ward.

BOROUGHS.
John Eichleay, tavern, Birmingham;
George Arnsberg, tavern, Birmingham;
Francis Siegel, tavern, Birmingham;
Sarah Smith, eating house, Birmingham;
James L. McDonald, tavern, East Birmingham;
John Zyuser, other goods East Birmingham;
Martin Dowling, other goods, Braddocksfield;
Mathew Naser, tavern, Lawrenceville;
Jacob Waldier, tavern, Lawrenceville;
Francis McGovern, eating house, Lawrenceville;
Michael Ludgate, other goods, Lawrenceville;
George A. Baker, tavern, McKeesport;
John Morrison, eating house, Tarentum;
Eliz. Zurney, eating house, Tarentum.

TOWNSHIPS.
Fred. Elk, eating house, Collins;
Robert M. Elwood, tavern, Elizabeth;
Robert E Hanson, eating house, Harrison;
Hamilton Curran, other goods, Harrison;
Christ House, tavern, Liberty;
John M. Mueller, tavern, Oakland;
Martin Flatly, tavern, Peebles;
Archie Stewart, tavern, Penn;
Joseph Dillman, eating house, Shaler;
Daniel Shields, tavern, Union;
Herman Shielden, eating house, Robinson;
Nicholas Becker, eating house, Harrison.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:
The License Board will sit for hearing the above applications on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of November, 1867, at 9 o'clock, A. M.
JOHN G. BROWN, Clerk.

PATENT REVERSIBLE PAPER COLLAR,
Cheapest Collar Ever Inverted,
Showing the embossed or printed stitch equally well on both sides. Made in white, fancy and printed stitch, and in all the different styles of
BYRON, GARROTE, SHAKESPEARE, DERBY, YACHT CLUB, &c.
THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN
Water Proof Glace, Linen Finish and Bank Note, plain.
Mens Cuffs, all sizes, in LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are prepared to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both in COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market.
For sale to the trade by
F. H. EVANS,
Manufacturer's Agent, 91 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE—WHEREAS Letters Testamentary have been issued by the Register of Wills in and for Allegheny county, Penna., to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of THOMAS S. CLARKE, Esq., late of Oakland township, in said county, deceased, all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified that prompt payment will be required, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same legally authenticated, to either of the undersigned, without delay.
CHARLES J. CLARKE, Of Oakland Tp., Allegheny County.
WILLIAM THAW, Of Fourth ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM M. HERSH, Of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, November 16, 1867.

PITTSBURGH GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY, 43 Market street, near Third, Pittsburgh, Pa.
HUGH FITZPATRICK, PROPRIETOR.
Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pen Holders, wholesale and retail. Pens carefully repaired. Persons living out of the city having Pens to repair can send them by mail and they will be promptly returned.

INSURANCE.

1835. 1867. 1867.
DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED
From November 1, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$660,000 90	
On Fire Risks	153,686 11	
		$ 813,687 01
Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1866		336,305 00
		$1,149,992 01
PREMIUMS MARKED OFF As earned from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$605,803 79	
On Fire Risks	138,342 51	
		$ 743,146 30
Interest during the same period, salvages, &c.		105,445 09
		$ 848,591 39
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above.		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$368,431 11	
Fire Losses	68,854 95	
Return Premiums	52,828 87	
Re-Insurances	40,035 54	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	40,690 72	
Taxes—U. S. tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c	20,618 59	
Expenses, &c.	17,082 43	
		$ 608,545 21
		$ 240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1867.

$ 200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$ 201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pa. RR. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,500	150 shares stock Pa. Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 shares stock North Penna. RR. Co	3,000 00
20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia & Southern Mail Steamship Co.	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Proprieties	201,900 00
$1,101,400	Par. Market value	$1,104,802 50
	Cost, $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5,076 00. Estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Banks $103,017 10	
	Cash in Drawer 298 52	
		103,315 62
		$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 13, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock and SIX PER CENT. interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State tax.
They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in cash at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
☞ No certificates of profit to be issued under $25.
By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS:
Thomas C. Hand, James C. Hand,
John C. Davis, William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder, Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding, George G. Leiper,
John R. Penrose, Hugh Craig,
James Traquair, John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr., George W. Bernadou,
Samuel E. Stokes, Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan, James B. McFarland,
William G. Boulton, Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington, Spencer McIlwaine,
H. Jones Brooke, John B. Semple, Pittsb'g,
Edward Lafourcade, A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel, D. T. Morgan, "
THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent
95 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Water streets, second floor.
WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. Bagaley, John Shipton,
James Park, Jr., James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnston, S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea, John S. Dilworth,
Joshua Rhodes, George Bingham,
Barclay Preston, Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Kier,
Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MONONGAHELA INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1858.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..........$500,000
CASH..........175,000
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. A. Caldwell, Jas. A. Hutchison,
Jno. McDevitt, William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry, Robert Dalzell,
Jno. Atwell, William Means,
Jas. Woodburn, R. Wallace,
Saml. B. Robison, John B. Canfield,
R. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore,
James M'Candless.
WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
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The Daily Commercial

THE WEEK OF INDIAN SUMMER.

The earth now rests from all her fruitful works;
Her gold, a week of Indian Summer glows
O'er all the land—the Sabbath of the year;
The sun slants low along the Southern sky,
The fine gold of his Summer beams grow dim;
The clouds no longer heave their Alp-like forms,
But thinly o'er the pale-blue heavens spread,
O'er viewless, Western verge the thickening haze
Pours slowly in the atmosphere of dreams.
The hills, upon whose russet slopes now lie
The latticed shadows of the leafless woods,
Afar in cloud-like masses melt away.
The winding streams Autumnal rains have filled
Through woodland, glade, and rural homes, and roads,
Through fields all brown, and Winter-during green,
Moves slowly on in gleams from curve to curve
Like languid openings of a dreamy eye.
Save muffled echoes of the distant gun,
And interrupted peck of birds on limb,
And hollow trunk, a buzz of blundering bee,
No sound disturbs the deep repose of earth.
From height to height the crow flies heavily;
And o'er the valley's gulf of wavering haze
The hawk, slowly scanning farms and fields below,
In dreamy circles floats. Again this steep
And wood-crowned hill, the warm and mellow air,
As from the wind swung curtains of a tent,
Beats fitfully. A pale and shimmering light—
A last sweet smile, as of a dying saint—
Plays softly o'er the wan and quiet earth.
No hills, or woods, nor fields, though bare and brown,
Are sad, but all rejoice in works well done.
The leaves have builded for their race of trees
The measure of a genial Summer's growth,
And at their feet are mingling with the dust.
The orchard-trees droop low relaxed limbs,
Unstiffened yet against the wintry storm.
October winds have sown the winged seeds
Of weed and flower; and by the streamlet's marge
The golden rod still bends o'er aster blue,
But bloom and glory's gone, by beat and chill
Of dark October rains. As once of old
"God saw that it was good," and took His rest,
So year by year, through Nature's work, He does
The same, and in some week of warmth and light
Earth dreams her fruitful Summer o'er again,
And rests in peace as of a day in heaven.
—*Hours at Home.*

DICKENS.

Sale of Tickets to His Boston Readings.

The scene at the sale of tickets of admission to the Dickens readings in Boston, is described as follows by the *Advertiser:*

Comfortable and intelligent gentlemen of the first class who might be supposed to enjoy Dickens were there indeed, beating their arms about for warmth, bearing with rare heroism the pains of morning hours; and going home at last in the afternoon, possibly with tickets in their pockets, and undeniably with colds in their heads, which we trust will not entirely deprive them of the sense of hearing a fortnight hence. But mingled with these were genuine representatives of the classes whom Dickens is supposed especially to love to portray,—burley hotel porters, pinched and half starved doers of odd jobs, ragged boys, and servants of every description, from the exotic livery of plush and buttons, to the true Yankee livery of shirt-sleeves. These were not attracted to the search, we feel bound to say, from the enthusiasm of admiration which doubtless many of them feel for the genius of the novelist whose coming was the cause of all the crowd, but by the liberal wages to be earned by grim endurance from those shrewd enough to analyze the prospect before them, and rich enough to avoid it by paying a substitute.

PERSONAL.

—Professor Morlot, who for some years filled the chair of geology in the Academy of Lausanne, and died a few months since, left a curious will, which amused many of his countrymen, and occasioned some embarrassment to his executors. One of the conditions was that his head should still be useful to science after his death, and he directed that it should be preserved in the Museum at Berne, with his name legibly engraved on the skull, so as to prevent its ever being mistaken for any other. This condition has been complied with, and the skull of the once active thinker, inscribed as desired, may now be seen in the anatomical department of the collection at Berne.

—A distinguished American actor, who heard Mr. Dickens read from his works on two occasions while in London, recently said to me: "You can have no conception of the perfection of his manner. He is a born actor, if ever there was one; and yet there is not a particle of stage exaggeration, either gesture or pronunciation, nor any grimace or affectation in the playful or pathetic changes of his countenance, as he individualizes the different immortal characters of his own creation; while his voice is the most musical and flexible I ever heard in my life, on the stage or off it. His Yorkshire pronunciation, in the 'rendering' of John Brodie's talk with Nicholas Nickleby, after his escape with Smike from Old Squires's school, and the soliloquies and 'patter' of Mrs. Gamp, and the touching description of the death of little Paul Dombey, seemed to me like original creations from the reader's desk."

—Moseby's presence at the New York Stock Board, where some sympathizing friend introduced him, created quite a breeze. The presiding officer took him by the hand and was introducing him to the various members, when some parties took exception to the proceeding, on the ground of bad taste, disloyalty, etc. For a while the excitement was very great, and it did not subside until the once celebrated rough rider quit the chamber. The parties dissatisfied with the introduction subsequently held a meeting, and passed resolutions condemning all such expressions of public respect for "persons in sympathy with the rebellion."

—Some of the finest articles of dress at the Exposition have been bought by the Duchess of Manchester and Lady Mary Nisbet Hamilton, at fabulous prices.

—The Empress of Austria is disturbed because the Emperor visited Nancy with Louis Napoleon.

—An anecdote of the Duke of Cambridge is "going the rounds." This princely carpet-warrior is commander-in-chief of the British army, and in his military capacity is somewhat prone to blasphemy. A waggish colonel, who had been the object of several emphatic expletives, was asked if the duke had arrived to take command of a force to be reviewed. "Yes," said the wit; "he swore himself in half an hour ago."

—Not long ago a politician entered the private office of the editor of the *Tribune*, in a great state of indignation at some article Greeley had written. H. G. was sitting at his desk scratching away, and, though violently accosted, never looked up. The irate politician roared out, "Horace Greeley, I charge you with betraying the best interests of your party. You are a secret foe to radicalism. You do us more harm than you do good. Confound it, if you'd go over to the Democrats, body and soul, it would be the best thing you could do. You stay with the Republicans, and stab them in the dark. You are the worst enemy radicalism ever had in this country. I once thought you honest, though I knew you to be a fool. Now I'll swear you are a scoundrel and an idiot." Here he paused again for breath, as he had several times before, expecting H. G. to make some defense, or at least reply to the ferocious charges. But he was disappointed. The veteran journalist remained at his desk apparently unconcerned, still scribbling at his editorial. The politician attempted to give vent to another burst of indignation, but he was so mad he couldn't speak, and after a splutter of epithets hurried to the door. The philosopher then lifted his head for the first time, and called out in his high, shrill voice, "Don't go off in that way, my friend. Come back and relieve your mind!"

—The Emperor of Austria is described as a man of thirty-eight, awkward and tall; he is a pure German blonde, with blue eyes, light hair, heavy yellowish whiskers, and seems to be growing stouter. His face is mild and pleasant, though tinged with sadness. His manner is calm, and slightly constrained.

—Rev. Dr. Gurley, of Washington, long connected with the American Colonization Society, and at present one of its Secretaries, has sailed from Charleston for Liberia, intending to be absent from his church there four or five months. The vessel in which he goes out carries 340 negro emigrants, nearly all of whom are from the Southern States.

—Holmes says of an old maid in the "Guardian Angel:" "Silence was ten years younger as a bride than she had seemed as a lone woman. One would have said she had got out of the coach next to the hearse, and got into one some half a dozen behind it—where there is often good and reasonably cheerful conversation going on about the virtues of the deceased, the probable amount of his property or the little slips he may have committed, and where occasionally a subdued pleasantry at his expense sets the four waist coats shaking that were lifting with sighs a half hour ago in the house of mourning."

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

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NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Address, COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

WHEREAS, LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION on the estate of JAMES DOUGHERTY, deceased, late of Versailles township, Allegheny county, Penna., have been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, to
JAMES EVANS, Administrator, No. 93 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

PRODUCE.
15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 180 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 5,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed, Corn and Rye; 500 lbs White Middlings; 15 bush Barley; 20 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale: 100 boxes prime Old Cheese; 100 bxs new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE, No. 184 Liberty street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ METCALFE'S HONEY COUGH BALM is a safe and powerful medicine. It never fails to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, etc., and is a sure preventive of Consumption. Price One Dollar per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

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☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark thus:

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VELVET RIBBONS, in Blacks and Colors.
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FINANCIAL.

500 MILES OF THE **UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,**
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW COMPLETED.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

To the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE, MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

Have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

Having thirty years to run and bearing six per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a *second lien* as security. The interest on these bonds is paid by the United States Government, which also pays the company one-half the amount of its bills in money for transporting its freight, troops, mails, &c. The remaining half of these bills is placed to the company's credit, and forms a sinking fund which may finally discharge the whole amount of this lien. The claims against the Government since April of the current year amount to four and one-half times this interest.

2.—FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are the Hon. E. D. Morgan, U. S. Senator from New York, and the Hon. Oakes Ames, Member of U. S. House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

3.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant or absolute *donation* from the government of 12,800 acres to the mile on the line of the road, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

4.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties (who have already finished over 500 miles), at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile.

The Total Cost of Eleven Hundred Miles Will be as Follows:

914 miles, at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles, at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the U. S. bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

Available Cash Resources for Building Eleven Hundred Miles:

U. S. Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres, at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor, it can always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New York is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles, of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the Line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for its passengers, mail, treasure and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakotah, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana will communicate with the older states almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining districts, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which would of itself furnish ample business for a railway line.

EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's Report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men	479,283 41
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c.	$395,530 92
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses " " "	237,966 50
Net Profit	$485,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at 6 per cent., on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent. premium to correspond with currency earnings is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

First Mortgage Bonds,

Whose principal is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

And are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these Bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and at the current rate of premium on gold pay

Over Nine Per Cent. Interest.

Subscriptions will be received in Pittsburgh by
HART, CAUGHEY & CO., Third and Wood sts.
S. McCLEAN & CO., 75 Fourth street.
And in New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau street, and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau St.
CLARK, DODGE & Co., Bankers, 51 Wall St.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall St.
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and new descriptive pamphlets may be obtained on application. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, NEW YORK.
November 11, 1867. eod

PIANOS.

CHAS. B. BARR...HERMAN T. KNAKE...W. L. BUETTLER.
BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER.
(Successors to Wamelink & Barr,)
No. 12 ST. CLAIR STREET,
DEALERS IN PIANOS, ORGANS, AND MUSICAL GOODS GENERALLY.
Sole Agents for the celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMAKER & CO., Philadelphia, PIANOS. Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "Cottage," and S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S "American" ORGAN, and TILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.
The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS
WHITE COUNTRY BLANKETS,
GRAY BLANKETS,
BLUE BLANKETS,
COVERLETS AND QUILTS,
A LARGE STOCK, VERY CHEAP,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

FANCY ROB ROY FLANNELS.
HEAVY BARRED FLANNELS,
PLAIN AND TWILLED FLANNELS,
SACKING FLANNELS,
AT LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

FRENCH MERINOS,
POPLINS, COBURGS, ALPACAS, &c.
A GOOD ASSORTMENT, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

A LARGE STOCK OF SHAWLS,
VERY CHEAP.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

WATERPROOF CLOTH, CLOAKING, &c.
A GOOD SELECTION,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
180 AND 182
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

1867. FALL 1867. DRY GOODS.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,
103 WOOD STREET,
Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of
DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.
Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior
FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS AND ***Country Blankets.***
These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.
M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO., 103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

CHEAP GOODS.
DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.
JOHN PORTER, 91 MARKET STREET. eod

NEW GOVERNMENT BLANKETS,
LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST
30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY
NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,
From Jeffersonville sale; weigh from 10 to 14 lbs to the Pair. MUST BE SOLD.
Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO., 54 WOOD STREET.

FRENCH MERINOS.
PRICES REDUCED.
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH STREET,
OFFER THEIR STOCK OF
French Merinos,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,
MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY
GAS, BLACKSMITHING AND FAMILY COAL,
Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run compromise cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice. COREY & CO.
Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

COAL, COKE, LIME.
PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.
LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe28

WINES, BRANDIES, &C.

JOHN ROTH.........J. F. ROTH.
JOHN ROTH & SON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,
No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,
Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale Store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.
The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and it will be their aim to uphold the same.
For medical purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS.
Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.
tf JOHN ROTH & SON.

R. P. GETTY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CHOICE WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 55, N. E. COR. OHIO ST. AND DIAMOND, Allegheny City, Pa.

ECONOMY IN FUEL.—50 PER CENT. SAVED! Spear's Anti-Dust Gas Burner STOVES for Parlors, Halls, Dining Rooms, Chambers, Stores, Offices, etc., secures perfect cleanliness when poking the fire; entire safety of the fire and freedom from dust; requires very little attention; facilitates ventilation of room, and is a first-class gas consumer. Six sizes. Send for a circular, or call and examine. ROBERTS & SHERRATT, Agents, No. 61 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

BARRED FLANNEL.
THE WELL KNOWN
KITTANNING
BARRED FLANNEL,
IN
BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.
A LARGE STOCK,
OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO., 54 WOOD STREET.

FALL GOODS
A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE
NEW WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE OF **DUNCAN & HUGUS.**
Brown and Bleached Sheetings,
TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,
LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,
ALL COLORS.
Dress Goods,
MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,
SATINETS, TWEEDS,
KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.
W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS.
53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
J. W. BARKER & CO. 59 MARKET ST.
We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

REAL LACES.
REAL LACES,
REAL LACES.
We have just opened this day some superb styles of
REAL POINT GAUZE HANDKERCHIEFS,
REAL POINT GAUZE FANCHONS,
REAL POINT GAUZE COIFFURES,
REAL POINT GAUZE BARBES,
REAL POINT GAUZE SETS.
This lot is part of a special importation and are offered at much under regular prices.
Ladies will find some elegant goods in this lot and well worth their attention.
MACRUM & CARLISLE, 19 *FIFTH STREET.*
REAL LACES,
REAL LACES,
REAL LACES.

NEW STOCK.
IRISH POPLINS,
POPLIN PLAIDS,
FRENCH POPLINS,
EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
ALPACA SKIRTS,
PLAID SHAWLS,
PLAID SILKS,
FRENCH CORSETS,
BALMORAL SKIRTING,
CLOAKING PLAIDS,
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
A Complete Assortment of These Goods Just Received.
BATES & BELL, 21 FIFTH ST.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS.

H. CHILDS & CO., NO. 133 *WOOD STREET,* PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN
BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS and LEATHER,
INVITE THE INSPECTION OF **City and Country Merchants**
To our large and well selected stock of **BOOTS AND SHOES,**
Of every variety and style, and particularly to full lines of
CUSTOM WORK, MADE TO ORDER AND WARRANTED,
WHICH WE OFFER AT **EASTERN PRICES.**
To Cash or prompt short time buyers.
☞ Agents for sale of HOPE MILLS COTTON YARNS, CARPET CHAIN, SEAMLESS BAGS AND BATTING
H. CHILDS & CO.

FUR AND WOOL HATS,
MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,
ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.
R. H. PALMER. 84 WOOD STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

BROOMS.
BROOMS MADE FROM NEW CORN,
465 DOZEN FOR SALE BY
JAMES CONNOR, WHOLESALE GROCER, NO. 355 LIBERTY STREET.

MINCE MEAT, MINCE MEAT.
ATMORE'S CELEBRATED MINCE MEAT,
For sale by the Pound, Jar or in Bulk. New Dried Peaches, Shaker Dried Corn, Double Extra Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal and Hominy, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery of
LEWIS & McCLURE, 246 Liberty street.

REYMER & BROS.,
NOS. 126 AND 128 WOOD ST.,
NOW OFFER FOR SALE,
1,200 doz Canned Peaches; 1,500 doz Tomatoes;
600 doz Green Corn; 300 doz Green Peas;
100 doz Lima Beans; 100 doz String Beans;
200 doz Damson Plums;
200 doz Strawberries; 200 doz Blackberries;
150 doz Wortleberries; 100 doz Fresh Pears;
150 doz Cherries; 200 doz Pineapple,
25 doz Assorted Pie Fruit;
200 doz pint and quart Ketchup;
300 doz pint, quart and half gallon Pickles;
40 bbls Pickles; 25 mats Raisins;
500 boxes New Herring;
300 drums New Figs;
50 cases quarter and half cans Sardines;
50 doz Brandy Peaches;
50 doz one pound Lobsters;
100 boxes New Layer Raisins;
3 casks Turkey Prunes; 20 kegs Plums;
20 frails Dates; 200 cases Assorted Jelly;
100 doz Pepper Sauce;
50 boxes Bakers Chocolates; 300 bags Nuts, Almonds, Filberts, Walnuts, Cream Nuts and Pea Nuts.

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
WHOLESALE GROCER,
IMPORTER OF BRANDIES, WINES & CIGARS,
AND DEALER IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKY,
Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin sts.,
Is now receiving
MOET & CHANDON CHAMPAGNES,
OF THE CELEBRATED VINTAGE 1865.
SILLERY, FLEUR DE SILLERY,
VERZENEY & VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL).
And would invite the attention of dealers and others to these superb and rich Champagnes.
The vintage of 1865 is even superior to that of 1848, and is considered the finest Wine ever produced.
Sherry, Port, Claret, Madeira, &c., always on hand.

MEANS & COFFIN,
Wholesale Grocers,
COR. OF WOOD AND WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A WELL SELECTED
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-eod

SAML. P. SHRIVER,..........JASON M. HOFFSTOT, JOS. NEWCOMER.
S. P. SHRIVER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 27 and 29 SMITHFIELD STREET, Corner of Second, Pittsburgh.

PETROLEUM.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
THE CELEBRATED
Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,
And Wholesale Dealers in
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.
R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BUFFUM....C. A. KEHEW....W. H. WHITEHEAD
SOHO OIL WORKS.
Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of
LUBRICATING OILS,
NO. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET,
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS.
Office, No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa. mh7

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

T. C. JENKINS.
CHECKERED FRONT,
273 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOUR AND ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

SPECTACLES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT
DUNSEATH & HASLETT'S,
JEWELERS AND OPTICIANS,
56 FIFTH STREET.

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN...............MALCOLM HAY.
TIERNAN & HAY,
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,
NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

MANUFACTURERS.

ESTABLISHED 1860.
E. E. MATTHEWS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Broom Findings, Broom Machinery and Tools.
Office and Salesrooms, No. 325 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory, No. 214 CHESTNUT ST., Allegheny city, (Manchester).

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S
STEAM PUMPS,
For Coal Mines, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c.
ALSO,
BLOWER ENGINES,
For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces.
Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, Agents,
Corner Third and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

THE PITTSBURGH
Steam Brick Manufacturing Co.
THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
Works Adjacent to the City Farm.
Office, over the People's National Bank of Pittsburgh, corner of FIRST and WOOD STREETS. Office hours from 8½ to 9 A. M.
H. DICKSON, President.
W. W. BURCHFIELD, Vice Pres. and Treas. eod

DAVIS & PHILLIPS,
BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS AND FINISHERS
Railway, Steamboat, Engineers, Rolling Mill, Refinery and Oil Well Supplies;
MANUFACTURERS OF
MALLEABLE AND GRAY IRON GAS & STEAM FITTINGS.
PLUMBERS' AND GAS FITTERS' GOODS.
ALL KINDS OF FINISHED BRASS WORK.
EASTMAN, ASHCROFT, ALLEN'S, AND ALL KINDS OF STEAM AND WATER GUAGES.
GIFFORD'S INJECTORS.
Agents for JUDSON'S GOVERNOR VALVES, (same price as at works).
We also manufacture the ECLIPSE STEAM PUMP of capacity from 20 to 1,500 gallons per minute, and saves from 60 to 70 per cent. of fuel over all other Pumping Engines in Pittsburgh. The Eclipse Pump is sold cheaper than any steam Pump in the market. Oil men and others wanting Steam Pumps please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
Agents for the CAMDEN GAS PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, the best in the market for cutting screws on pipe.
STEAM ENGINE INDICATORS, an instrument to demonstrate the cut-off at each end of the stroke, and to regulate the same by it. Engineers are invited to call and examine the instrument.
NEER'S PATENT ROTARY DYNOMOMETER AND OIL TESTER.
HIGH PRESSURE STEAM RADIATORS.
Steam Whistles, Oil Globes, Gong Bells, Baggage Checks, Pipe Hooks, Locomotive Spring Balances, Test Guage and Pump, Water and Oil Pumps of all kinds. Also, Gas and Steam Fitters' Tools, Stocks, Dies, Taps, Screw Plates, Tongs, Gas Plyers and Pipe Vises.
We employ competent labor to fit up public and private houses, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, or to put up in place all goods we manufacture or sell.
DAVIS & PHILLIPS
Nos. 110 Water and 104 First Sts.,
TF PITTSBURGH.

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Rolled Cast Steel Saw Plates,
Extra Quality Tool Cast Steel,
Patent Rolled Saw Plates,
Cast and German Spring and Plow Steel,
Springs, Axles, Steel Tire,
Plow Molds, Shares, Shovel Wings, &c., &c.
83 WATER and 100 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS,
[ESTABLISHED IN 1845.]
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
Manufacturers of every description of
STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL.
Mill, Mulay, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut
SAW PLATES,
Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel, Shovel, Hoe, Fork, Rake and Toe Calk Steel. Locomotive and R. R. Car Springs; R. R. Spring Steel and Frog Points, Cast Steel Finger Bars, Sickle Steel, Springs, Steel Tyre, Plow Wings, etc. Oil Drill Steel.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Cor. Ross and First streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
All Descriptions of Cast Steel,
Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, CORNER HARRISON and PIKE STREETS, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality Refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 FIRST, and 120 and 122 SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh.

HARDWARE.

SADDLERY AND CARRIAGE HARDWARE.
Just Received, a full line of SADDLERY and CARRIAGE HARDWARE and CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Direct from the manufacturers, at greatly reduced rates. Also, a large assortment of
HORSE BLANKETS AND LAPPING ROBES,
All of which we offer to the Trade at New York Prices.
Those in want of any goods in our line, are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
THOMAS HARE & BRO.,
NO. 135 WOOD STREET.

HARDWARE.
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
CABINET MAKERS' HARDWARE, MACHINISTS' TOOLS.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
Hardware,
CORNER OF WOOD AND SECOND STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.
FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
NO. 344 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
This first-class Hotel has been purchased by the undersigned, and will hereafter be CONDUCTED IN THE MOST APPROVED MANNER. It contains over ONE HUNDRED WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, comfortable and well ventilated. Day Boarders received on moderate terms. The MANSION HOUSE is within two minutes walk of the UNION RAILWAY DEPOT, and convenient to the business part of the city. Connected with the establishment is a Lager Beer Hall, in which Evening Entertainments, Concerts, &c., will be given. The new proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to render their Hotel one of the *best in the State.*
tf WAGNER & ZIESSLER.

DRUGGISTS.

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,
DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.
Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded.

PAINTERS.

REMOVED.
JOHN F. CLULEY
HAS REMOVED TO 134 SMITHFIELD ST.
Directly opposite the old stand.

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
NO. 13 SMITHFIELD STREET.
1y28-1y

BREWERS.

JOS. SPENCER....JAS. M'KAY....ROBT. LIDDELL.
PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
SPENCER, M'KAY & CO.,
MALSTERS AND BREWERS,
OF ALE, PORTER AND BROWN STOUT,
PITTSBURGH, PA,
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-1y

MANUFACTURERS.

MACHINE CARD CLOTHING.
ESTABLISHED 1845.
E. P. STETSON,
(Successor to Everett Stetson),
MANUFACTURER OF
Machine Card Clothing,
Of Every Description,
FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MACHINERY,
WALPOLE, MASS.
An extensive reference given if desired.
ORDERS SOLICITED AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

EVERSON, PRESTON & CO.
PENNSYLVANIA IRON WORKS.
WAREHOUSE,
165 FIRST STREET,
OPPOSITE REAR OF MONONGAHELA HOUSE,
PITTSBURGH.

W. T. JAQUITH....L. O. LIVINGSTON....W. H. BURT.
LIVINGSTON & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Fine Ornamental and Machine Castings,
Steam and Gas Fittings,
Loose Butt and Shutter Hinges, all sizes.
Improved Sash Pulleys & Weights,
Badgley's Patent Carriage Jacks, &c.
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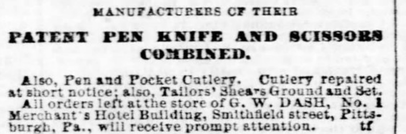

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The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

GRAND BALL.—A grand ball will be given to-night at City Hall, for the benefit of the Fred. Wilson Base Club. The National Band will be in attendance.

SOCIAL REUNION.—A social reunion of the members of Pittsburgh Division No. 12, Sons of Temperance, will be held to-night in their rooms in Mozart Hall, Seventh street. A pleasant time is anticipated.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire from Box 61, corner of Penn and O'Hara streets, at half past four yesterday afternoon, was caused by some old rubbish taking fire in the cellar of Mrs. Pomeroy's house, on Harrison street near Penn, in the Fifth ward. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

THE HAY MARKET.—The First Ward Public Square, Diamond, Allegheny, presented a lively scene yesterday afternoon, nearly one hundred loads of hay being arranged around the Weigh House. The farmers are taking advantage of the present excellent condition of the roads to transport their hay to market, and consumers are securing their winter supply at comparatively low prices.

POCKET PICKED.—Mrs. Richard Raney, of Lawrenceville, while riding in one of the Citizens' Passenger Railway cars, on Wednesday afternoon, had her pocket picked of her portmonnaie, containing twenty-five dollars. Mrs. Raney thinks that the robbery was committed by a woman who sat next her in the car, and who left it before she discovered her loss. She does not know the woman, but thinks she would recognize her if she should see her again.

ODD FELLOWS' EXCURSION.—The Odd Fellows' Nucleus Lodge, of Monongahela City, went on an excursion on the steamboat Latimer, on Tuesday night last, visiting the Lodge at Elizabeth, where they met a number of members of the order from this city and McKeesport. The officers of the Elizabeth Lodge were installed, and after a pleasant social intercourse, the excursionists returned.

BROUGHT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—Sheriff J. S. Littell, of Beaver county, consigned to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, a day or two since, George Newman, convicted in the Criminal Court of that county of larceny, and sentenced to four years and six months imprisonment, and Sidney Richmond, convicted of the same offense, and sentenced to an imprisonment of one year and four months.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Edward Curran, a resident of this city, visited the coal works of Mr. Michael McDonald, fifteen miles from this city, on the Panhandle road, on Wednesday, and asked for employment. Mr. McDonald declined to engage him, when he drew a large knife and cut at Mr. McDonald but fortunately did not injure him. He then fled, but was arrested yesterday afternoon on the Washington turnpike, about seven miles from this city, and placed in the watchhouse. An information has been made against him, and he will have a hearing this afternoon at four o'clock.

The Post Office Robberies

Deputy United States Marshal Gillespie, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon with William A. Thompson, the young man who is charged with being concerned in the recent mail robberies. The prisoner was taken before United States Commissioner H. D. Gamble, and committed in default of $5,000 for a hearing on Saturday. Thompson is to be tried on an information made by Robert A. Black, the young man who was arrested several weeks ago for opening lock-boxes.

Court Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT.

Court met at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Present, same as Wednesday.

The following opinions were delivered:

William H. Smith, et. al., vs William C. McCarthy, et. al. In equity. Preliminary injunction refused; opinion by Thompson J.

Brockdale, et. al. Appeal Venango county. Decree reversed, and ordered to be reformed as per opinion by Thompson J.

Bacon's Appeal, Philadelphia. Decree reversed. By Woodward C. J.

Eureka Insurance Company vs Robinson, Rea & Co.; Citizens' Insurance Company vs same, and Monongahela Insurance Company vs same. Affirmed. By Strong.

Cox vs. Coynes's administrators. Allegheny C. P. Judgment reversed and venire de novo awarded. By Agnew J. Heard before Thompson, Reed and Agnew. Thompson J. dissents.

Gilbert McMasters, of Pittsburgh, was on motion of Robert Woods, Esq., duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court. The following cases were argued:

McCall vs. Davis, D. C. Argued by Bruce for plaintiff in error, and Smith, contra.

Kelly vs. Mider, D. C. Argued by W. S. Purviance for plaintiff in error, and Smith, contra.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company vs. Gilleland & Lane, vs. McClintock, D. C. Argued by Lowrie for plaintiff in error, and by White, contra.

Duff's appeal Q. S. Argued by Duff & Woods for appellant, and Carnahan, contra.

Weisenberger et al vs. Harmony Insurance Company; D. C. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error and by Hampton contra.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of Charles Bower, indicted for stealing a pocket book, reported on trial yesterday, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Henry Talbot was arraigned on an indictment charging him with larceny. The jury found a verdict of guilty and the Court committed the defendant to the House of Refuge.

John Randaff and Nicholas Meier were tried on an indictment charging them with committing an assault and battery with intent to commit a rape upon Mrs. Caroline Hageman. The offence is alleged to have been committed on the 10th of August last on the road in Lower St. Clair township. Mrs. Hageman had just been married, and was returning home with her husband and brothers when they were assaulted by a party of seven men, among whom it was alleged were the defendants. The male portion of the bridal party attempted resistance, but were driven off, and while they had gone for reinforcements the alleged assault was committed. The case is still on trial.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRITT.

In the Case of David Powel vs. Davis P. Hatch reported on trial yesterday, the jury found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $173 73.

John Sailers vs. Augustus Baquet. Action to recover money loaned. Verdict for plaintiff for $587 10.

Mendel J. Shuster vs. A. S. Goehring. Rule to show cause why lis pendens should not be stricken off, etc.

Wright & Liddell vs Arnholt. Leave to amend record granted.

Peter Keltenborn vs. Michael Miller. Action to recover money for services rendered in selling a brewery. Verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $100.

Wm. McMahon vs. John McMahon, action to recover $54 50, alleged to have been loaned to the defendant. Jury withdrawn and judgment confessed for the full amount.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

No. 110—Scott vs Schalk et al.
No. 114—Benner & wife vs. Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway Co.
No. 115—McPherson vs. Patterson.
No. 118—Lehman & wife vs. Warner & wife.
No. 3—McCoy vs. Morton Street Manufacturing Company.
No. 8—Tower & Ward vs. O'Neill.
No. 9—Schauch & Dudley vs. Schultz & Co.
No. 22—Krauss vs. Seibert's adm's.
No. 23—Krauss vs. Seibert's adm's.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE McCANDLESS.

The Smith-Houtz ejectment case is still on trial, and will most likely occupy the attention of the court for the next two weeks.

In the case of Josiah Kirby vs. Armstrong Bro. & Co., for alleged infringement of patent for making bungs, the defendants submitted to a decree restraining them from using the patent claimed by plaintiff. The defendants are still manufacturing bungs by other improved machinery.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Michael Ryan lodged an information yesterday charging James Manning and a man named Anderson with aggravated assault and battery. The parties all work at Keiter's steel works, in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and on Wednesday afternoon the prosecutor and the defendants got into a quarrel. Ryan alleged that while on his way home in the evening, the defendants, who laid in wait for him on the canal street, attacked him, knocking him down, kicking him and cutting his head very badly. Warrants have been issued for their arrest.

Samuel Keefer made oath charging a man whose name is unknown, with aggravated assault and battery. Mr. Keefer is employed at the Soda Works at Natrona, and in his information alleges that on the 5th inst., while he was engaged dressing mill stones, he was assaulted by the defendant, who choked him, struck him in the face, blacking his eye, and then threw him down a flight of stairs, injuring him so severely that he was unable to be about until yesterday. The accused has not yet been arrested.

THREE CHARGES.

David McGrannan lodged information against David Arbreaker, charging him with assault and battery, selling liquor to minors and selling liquor to an habitual drunkard. The defendant keeps a saloon on Rebecca street, Allegheny. The alleged assault and battery consisted in Arbreaker locking McGrannan in his saloon and giving him a severe body beating. The defendant was arrested and held for a hearing on Saturday afternoon.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

LARCENY OF A WATCH.

Anna Bearnas yesterday made an information against one John Brown, charging him with the larceny of a watch, valued at eight dollars. A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer for the arrest of Brown.

ILLEGAL LIQUOR SELLING.

Margaret Roxbery brought suit against Rose McAlex, a resident of the Ninth ward, charging her with selling liquor without license and also with selling on Sunday. Warrants for the arrest of the accused were issued.

[Before Alderman Mullin, of Allegheny.]

ALLEGED LARCENY BY BAILEE OF TOOLS.

George Huddlemeyer, a resident of Reserve township, appeared at the office of this Alderman yesterday and brought suit against George Day & Co., tanners, charging them with larceny by bailee. In his information, deponent stated that he was in the employ of Charles Weirich, in the tannery business, and that some time since he quit his employ and left in the shop or tan-yard a large quantity of tools, valued in the aggregate at about fifteen hundred dollars, which belonged to himself. The tannery was subsequently sold out and came into the possession of Messrs. George Day & Co., the tools of the deponent still remaining on the premises. A day or two ago the prosecutor called at the tannery for the tools, when, he alleges, the defendants refused to deliver them to him. A hearing was had in the case, when the charge was not substantiated, and the case was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor.

BROKE HIS WINDOW.

Conrad Abel made an information against two boys named James Anderson and Edward Cooper, charging them with malicious mischief, in breaking a window in his house, Third ward, Allegheny. The boys were arrested by officer Bolster, but after a hearing they were discharged, the prosecutor being required to pay the costs.

WIFE BEATING.

A German named Herman Hizenground was arrested on a charge of assault and battery, preferred by his wife, Mrs. Anna Hizenground. The parties live in the Fourth ward, Allegheny. The wife states that her husband attacked her on the 16th inst., striking her severely on the side of the face with his fist, without any just cause or provocation. Herman had a hearing which resulted in his being held to bail for trial at Court.

THREATENED HER LIFE.

Mrs. Hizenground also lodged another information against her husband for surety of the peace, alleging that he has at divers times threatened to kill her, and she is in constant fear that he will do her bodily injury. He was also held for trial on this charge.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

Michael Breystuff was fined five dollars by the Alderman for contempt of Court. Breystuff, it appears, came into Squire Mullin's office and commenced acting in a boisterous manner. He was ejected from the office, when he commenced using very violent and obscene language toward the Alderman. Officer Bolster arrested him, when he was fined five dollars for contempt, upon the payment of which he was allowed to depart.

KEPT HIS TRUNK.

Anthony Gerschek was charged with larceny by bailee, on oath of Wm. Sommer. The parties boarded at a house in the Seventh ward, Allegheny, and Sommer stated that his trunk, containing clothing to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, was left in the possession of the defendant, and that he now refuses to give it up. The accused was arrested, when it was developed that the parties had a quarrel; that Sommer left the house, and that he was afraid to go back for the trunk. On the other hand, Gerschek wanted to return the goods but was afraid that Sommer would do him injury. When the parties were brought together at the Alderman's office the case was amicably settled by the defendant returning the trunk and the prosecutor paying the costs.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—This evening Julia Dean will take a farewell benefit, and for the occasion presents a very attractive bill. She has not been favored by such audiences as her talent deserves or as she was wont to attract in days gone by. The lady is eminently deserving, and offers two excellent plays, which combined should fill the house.

MASONIC HALL.—The fifth entertainment of the Morris Brothers Minstrels will be given this evening. They are delighting large audiences.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Proposed Union of the Several Churches.

Interesting Meeting in Allegheny City.

In accordance with a notice issued several days ago, a Presbyterian Union meeting for conference and prayer was held last evening in the first United Presbyterian Church of Allegheny, Dr. Pressly's. Meetings of this kind were recommended at the late convention in Philadelphia, and this was the first convention in this vicinity. The church was well filled, and much interest was manifested in the exercises.

Rev. Dr. Pressly presided and stated the meeting had been called in order that persons who attended could express their love of the principles of Christian charity and Christian purity. He expressed the hope that the spirit of love and purity might be with all present. The exercises would be commenced by the reading of the fourth chapter of the first Epistle of John.

The congregation then sung the 102d Psalm, commencing:

"God in His glory shall appear
When Zion He builds and prepares,
Regards and hears
Unto the needy's humble prayers."

Rev. Dr. Elliott then made the following prayer:

PRAYER OF DR. ELLIOTT.

Most High and Most Holy God! in Whose character is seen displayed all goodness and the power and glory. We rejoice in Thy being and in the manifestations of Thy character to our guilty race. We thank Thee that Thou hast provided for us a Savior—Christ the Lord; and we rejoice to be assured that He is not only the Head of the Church, but Thou hast made Him the Head over all things to the Church; and we rejoice that He has erected a Throne of Grace and of Mercy, and that it is not a Throne of Grace to any one particular denomination of Christians, but it is one to which we may all come by whatever name we are called, and make known our wants and our desires to Him who is to hear our prayer. We desire to thank Thee for the privilege we enjoy this evening, and for Thy kindness in permitting so many of us to come up from the different Churches with which we are now connected; and we pray that we may recognize the unity of that Church, of which the Lord Jesus Christ is eminently the head, to whom we all approach, and on whose merits we are all encouraged to rely. We desire to bless Thee for all that train of Providence by which, and in which, these and similar meetings have originated. We rejoice that Thou hast put it into the hearts of Thy people called by different names to come and pray together and unite in acts of worship, with a view to more perfect unity—with a view to a more full and entire consecration to the cause of Christ. We desire to thank Thee for what was done at the meeting recently held, and we desire to come before Thee now in our places and implore Thy blessing to rest upon what was done there by Thy servants, and wilt Thou baptize us all with the Spirit of Christian, Fraternal Love. Oh! God grant that our hearts may be found clinging not only to the Christ but that they may cling to all those who bear the image of Christ—who are His children and servants to serve and follow Him in the ways of His appointment. And now we beseech Thee, Thou great King and Head of the Church, to be present with us this evening. Baptize us with the Holy Ghost, giving a clear apprehension of the truth, and giving us more love for that truth and for the children of God, wherever they are found and by whatever name they may be called. We pray Thee, that we may find it good for us to be here, in order that we may unite our prayers and praise to Him on whom we are dependent for wisdom, counsel and direction, and for all the blessings of redemption and salvation. We pray Thee hear our prayers while we are here assembled. Fill our hearts with the spirit of holiness, and grant us acceptance, through Christ, our Redeemer—Amen.

The audience then sang the 89th psalm, commencing—

"O, greatly blessed the people are
The joyful sound that know."

PRAYER BY REV. MCMILLIN.

Rev. McMillin then made an earnest prayer, thanking the giver of all good for the manner in which his loving power had been manifested to the earth, and the spirit of love, of grace and supplication was asked for, and it was to be hoped that all might go from the meeting impressed with love for Christianity and love for their fellow men.

THE UNION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

Rev. J. B. Clark said there were some present who had visited the Philadelphia Convention, and it would be well for some of them to speak of it to the meeting.

Dr. Allison said he attended the Convention and the great idea that seemed to animate that great meeting was union—union for Christ's sake. Every heart and tongue seemed to say, "Not to us but to Thy name be the glory." This being the primary object, it was union that the world might be converted to God. The one petition of the vast assemblage was similar to that manifested by the great man who said, "Give me Scotland or I die." The spirit seemed to be, "give us the world or we die." All seemed to be impressed with the spirit of prayer and animated by the love of God, that they might bring the world to Christ.

Rev. McMillin said he never enjoyed a religious meeting and communion with Christ more than he did the Union and Communion at Philadelphia. All who came in seemed to feel the union of spirits of all Christian denominations. It must have been impressed upon all present that the union of all the Presbyterian Churches in the United States was possible and ought to be effected upon unity in everything of truth and with charity in all things.

Rev. S. C. Logan had attended the convention and was deeply impressed with the Christian spirit that had been there displayed, and hoped that measures might be taken that would unite all to labor for the triumph of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Rev. Aaron Williams, DD., said all should feel the influence of the Divine Spirit, and show by their example what men should be when influenced by the truths of Christianity. All should so conduct themselves as to show the spirit of truth, and men might join with them as a band of brothers.

Dr. Happer said, as the representative of the foreign missionaries, he would speak of the spirit in other lands in reference to the proposed union. He was not so much surprised as many others who attended the Philadelphia Convention at the spirit there displayed. Those who were in foreign lands stood, from necessity, shoulder to shoulder battling the hosts of heathenism, and it appeared to them passing strange that these matters of common interest were not more readily agreed upon. If there was a time when a spirit of unity should be displayed, it was the present. The church could now go to the world and preach the word of God to every creature. Seventy years ago it was not so; then India and Africa excluded the missionaries, now it was otherwise. Even China with its heathenism was thrown open as a vast field for the labor of the servants of God and much good could be accomplished by united efforts. With the fear of God and confidence all should go forth together to their work as an army with banners. One organized church should be made to advance the principles of Christianity.

The congregation then sang the 67th psalm, beginning:

"Lord bless and pity us,
Shine on us with Thy face."

Rev. Scovel said he had been a silent member at the Philadelphia Convention, and the object of that Convention had been spoken of eloquently, but it was impossible for any one to describe the spirit of that meeting. All who attended seemed to be impressed with the love of Christ and were held together by the Cross of Christ. As the people of America came to feel the necessity of standing together and laboring to put down crime, they would be united. This was the spirit which had to a great extent animated the Convention. When, as Bishop Lee said, all came to the Throne of God, how insignificant would seem the causes that had kept them apart.

The object should not be entirely to perpetuate certain usages, but Christians should go back of this and then they could be united upon common grounds.

Another member of the meeting made a fervent prayer, thanking the Divine Father for the united spirit that had been manifested, and praying that all unnecessary hindrances might be removed and the world be brought to see this question of unity as those in foreign lands saw it, as the Angels and Divine Master saw it, and finally through these influences be saved.

The Chairman then said that the 133d Psalm would be sung, as indicative of the feeling of the Assembly. The psalm commenced:

"Behold how good a thing it is,
And how becoming well,
To, other such as brethren are,
In unity to dwell."

Rev. Robert McMillin, of New Castle, said he had attended the Philadelphia Convention and he considered it a striking fact that the convention brought together so hastily should agree so readily upon the platform presented. The question was, Was God's hand in this movement? It was no matter of convention but a movement in His cause. Witnessing all the enthusiasm manifested it almost occurred to him whether it could be substantial, but it must be so. The very atmosphere seemed to be filled with the spirit of union, and if this was out-poured by God himself we dare not say nay to the call to come together. The ranks of the Presbyterians should be closed up.

Dr. Jacobus advocated the taking up of the same spirit that had animated the Philadelphia Convention, and laboring for the union of the Presbyterian churches. It was the work of the present generation. We should not be false to the duties of to-day.

Rev. Mr. Swift made a brief and earnest prayer, asking that the spirit displayed by the great meeting in Philadelphia might be felt by all who were present. All should feel thankful for the manifestation of the Divine Spirit that had been given in this age. By the memories of those who had passed away, all should be inspired with a spirit of unity in the cause of Christianity.

The Chairman said that pleasant and profitable as the exercises had been, it was now time to bring them to a close.

Rev. J. B. Clark said that he thought before adjourning it would be better to select some time for another meeting. The U. P. Church, which he represented, desired Union but wished it upon a certain basis—wanted it upon principle. All must feel the spirit of Christianity and the union should not be in name only but in spirit, leading the people to see alike and feel alike. It would then be permanent and beneficial. This kind of a Union would be accomplished by meetings like the present. He thought there was a little more than usage keeping those bodies apart, but they could, by proper measures, be united.

The chairman said as respected union, the branch of the church with which he was connected was in favor of Union, as it had its origin in union but at the same time was not prepared to surrender any principles. While all might not perfectly agree, they could treat each other as brethren, and labor together in behalf of the doctrines of Christ.

Rev. J. B. Clark, Rev. Mr. Swift, and Rev. J. McMillan, were appointed a committee to call another meeting at some future day.

Mr. Scovill suggested that as this meeting had been held in Allegheny, the other should be held in Pittsburgh, perhaps at Dr. Howard's church.

The Chairman said the committee would take this proposition into consideration.

The meeting then adjourned by singing the 72nd Psalm, commencing "Now Blessed be the Lord our God, the God of Israel."

Extensive Stable Robberies in Allegheny—Arrest of the Thieves and Recovery of Stolen Property.

For several weeks past the residents of Allegheny, and particularly of the Third and Fourth wards, have been the victims of thieves, who have been in the habit of entering stables and stealing all the saddlery and harness found in reach. During the time mentioned, fifty stables, perhaps, have been entered in broad daylight and at night, and saddles and harness stolen. The owners of the stables at length determined to discover, if possible, the perpetrators of these robberies, and set a watch for them. Early one morning about a week ago, two men named Jacob Long and Jacob Hasley, were seen carrying some saddles over the Railroad Bridge to this city. Suspicion at once attached to them, and a further watch was set on their movements, when the stable owners became convinced that they were the thieves. The matter was placed in the hands of officer Peter Bolster, of Alderman Mullin's police who succeeded in arresting Long and Hasley on Monday last. The prisoners were questioned separately and told different stories. Upon being further questioned, Hasley made a full confession. He said that he and Long were guilty of robbing quite a number of stables in Allegheny. Most of the robberies were committed in broad daylight. Hasley said that he and Long would procure a horse and buggy, and drive to stables located in the alleys. Long would go into the stables, get all saddles and harness within reach and then bring them out and put them in the buggy, Hasley, in the meantime, holding the horse and keeping a watch that no person would detect them. In this manner they stole a quantity of saddles and harness, which they sold to various parties in this city at greatly below their value.

With some instructions from Hasley, officer Bolster set at work, and on Wednesday succeeded in recovering five saddles, one set of fine harness and a horse collar. The harness, three saddles and bridles were found at the saddlery shop of Anton Beder on Pennsylvania avenue; one saddle at Ludwig Schmidt's saddlery shop, on the same street, and the other saddle at the saloon of Conrad Auth, on Smithfield street, at all of which places they were sold by Long and Hasley for a small price. Of these, one saddle, bridle and halter have been identified by Geo. H., of the firm of Rinehart, Breck & Co., the buggy harness by George Leiper, and a saddle and bridle by Otto Krebs, all residents of the Third ward, Allegheny, and which were stolen from their stables within the last three weeks. The three remaining saddles are at Alderman Mullin's office awaiting identification. Officer Bolster is searching for more of the stolen property, and it is probable that some other thefts will be brought to light.

Messrs. Ittschleiper and Krebs each made information before Alderman Mullin, charging Hasley and Long with larceny. They were held to bail in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars each for a hearing. Long is a man of about thirty-five years of age and Hasley about twenty.

Evangelical Lutheran Council.

The General Council of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of North America, composed of that portion of the Church, who adhere strictly to the unaltered Augsburg Confession, is at present holding its first session at Fort Wayne Indiana. It was organized by the election of the Rev. G. Bassler, D. D., of the Pittsburgh Synod, President; Rev. H. W. Roth, of Birmingham, Secretary, and Dr. J. Muhlenburg, of Reading, Pa. Treasurer. The opening sermon was preached by Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D. Eleven Synods, representing about one hundred and forty thousand communicating members, have already joined the Council. The meeting will be one of unusual importance, for beside the adoption of the constitution and articles of church government, a new hymn book and church service will be adopted. The Synod of Pittsburgh is represented by Rev. W. A. Passavant, D. D., Rev. G. Bassler, D. D., Rev. H. W. Roth, Rev. Samuel Laird, Rev. G. A. Wingie and Rev. J. A. Kunkleman.

THE REFORMED PRESBYTERY OF PITTSBURGH.

Indorsement of the Philadelphia Presbyterian Convention.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church met in the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, on the 21st instant.

The Rev. John McMillan and Thomas Smith Esq., who had been appointed at a previous meeting to represent this Presbytery in the National Union Presbyterian Conventions held in Philadelphia on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of this month presented a written report of the action of that Convention and submitted to Presbytery for consideration the Basis of Union, adopted by the Convention and recommended to the various churches, whereupon the following action was taken by the unanimous vote of the members present:

Resolved, This Presbytery has heard with satisfaction the report of the delegates to the Union National Presbyterian Convention, and cordially approves of the course pursued by them in that Convention.

Resolved, This Presbytery recognizes with profound gratitude to God the Spirit of Wisdom and Harmony which He imparted to the Convention.

Resolved, This Presbytery trusts that the General Synod, at the next meeting, will follow the recommendation to appoint five delegates to carry out the proposed measures for Union.

THE ALLEGHENY WHARF.—The Committee on Wharves and Landings of the Allegheny Councils are filling up that portion of the Allegheny wharf east of the Anderson street bridge. Mr. Hutchinson, the Wharfmaster, repaired the landing below the suspension bridge, and it is probable that the Councils will determine to improve the entire city front.

HAMILL'S BOAT.—The boat in which Jimmy Hamill rowed in his race at Newburg with Walter Brown, and which was damaged by the fouling of Brown, has been repaired and refitted by James McKay, boat builder, of New York, and arrived here yesterday.

To Plumbers.

CIRCULATING BATH BOILERS are now manufactured in a superior manner by Wm. B. Scaife, Nos. 119 and 121 First street.

Dr. Aborn.

Eye, Ear, Head, Throat and Lung Physician and Surgeon, 134 Smithfield street.

MURDOCH'S READINGS LAST NIGHT attracted a fashionable crowd, but not greater than the throng which constantly besieges Oppenheimer's Fashionable Furnishing Goods and Merchant Tailoring Establishment, 83 Wood street, where a new stock of goods for fall and winter wear has been opened.

BALLOU, Godey and Peterson's Magazines for December, at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

HEADACHE, from whatever cause, is one of those unpleasant symptoms not easily borne, nor speedily relieved. Wilson's Pills are peculiarly effective in relieving it. All the leading druggists in the United States sell them.

GET your reading matter at J. Linnenbrink's, Rochester, Pa.

Selling Off at Cost.

A rare stock of jewelry at Reineman, Meyran & Seidle's, No. 29 Fifth street, prior to removing into their new and elegant building, No. 42 Fifth street. tf.

Is Stimulation Necessary?

This question is practically answered in the affirmative by thousands of physicians every day. Sometimes they prescribe the ordinary forms of alcohol; sometimes tinctures which are simply *inferior alcohol*, more or less medicated; but no small proportion of the faculty give the preference to HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, as the most carefully prepared medicinal stimulant at present known. It is impossible for prejudice itself to be blind to the marked success with which this extraordinary tonic and alterative has been administered in cases of DYSPEPSIA during the last twenty years. If it were possible to canvass the whole country for cases in which it had effected a cure of this obstinate and agonizing disease, *they would number millions*. No wonder, then, that it has become a STANDARD MEDICINE in every State, city, town and village in the United States, and that names, the most distinguished in literature, art and science, are the vouchers for its remarkable properties. The immense manufactory at Pittsburgh, with its extensive storehouses, is the largest establishment of the kind in this country, and, probably, in the world. The amount of manual labor employed in the preparation of the Bitters, to say nothing of the steam driven machinery, is greater than that of any other proprietary medicine establishment on this continent, and, by the blessing of Providence, the beneficial results of this unequalled tonic and alterative are co-extensive with its continually increasing sales.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.
BY JOHN W. GEARY, GOVERNOR.

From the creation of the world, in all ages and climes, it has been customary to set apart certain days for special religious observances. This has not always been influenced by the light of Christian knowledge, nor by any proper conception of the character of that Great Being "who ruleth the earth in righteousness," and "who daily loadeth with his benefits;" but by an innate sense of the existence of an over-ruling Power, by which the world and all it contains are governed and controlled. Aided by the dictates of cultivated reason, and the teachings of Divine revelation, we, however, are taught to recognize in that Supreme Ruler a Heavenly Father, to whom we are indebted for existence and all the blessings we enjoy, and to whom we owe constant and fervent thanksgiving and praise. It is He who "visiteth the earth and watereth it;" who "setteth the furrows and blesseth the springings thereof;" who "crowneth the year with his goodness, and whose paths drop fatness;" who "clotheth the pastures with flocks, and covereth the valleys with corn;" who "maketh the out-goings of the morning and of the evening to rejoice;" who "is our refuge and strength;" who "maketh wars to cease," and "saveth us from our enemies;" whose "throne is forever and ever," and who "blesseth the nations whose God is the Lord."

On all sides we have increased assurances of the "loving-kindness" of an All-wise Parent of Good, who has conducted our nation through a long and terrible war, and permitted our people to repose under the branches of the tree of peace. The monstrous sentiment of disunion is no longer tolerated. The Flag, the Union, and the Constitution are esteemed as the safe guards of the rights and liberties of the people, and are revered and defended as the ark of their political safety.

A kind Providence has not grown weary of supplying our continuous wants. A bounteous harvest has rewarded the labors of the husbandman. Flocks and herds are scattered in countless numbers over our fields and hills. Commerce is uninterrupted, and vessels laden with the products of nature and of art, speed unmolested over the trackless deeps. The pestilence, famine, political or social evils, financial embarrassments or commercial distress have been permitted to stay the progress and happiness of the people of this great Commonwealth; but peace, health, education, morality, religion, social progress and refinement, with their attendant blessings, have filled the cup of comfort and enjoyment to overflowing.

Recognizing our responsibility to Him who controls the destinies of nations as well as of individuals, and "from whom cometh down every good and perfect gift," and to whom we are deeply indebted for all these and the other blessings of our common Christianity, let us unitedly give our devout gratitude and hearty thanksgiving.

I, therefore, do hereby recommend that THURSDAY, the 28th day of November next, be set apart as a day of prayer and thanksgiving, that all secular and worldly business be suspended, and the people assemble in their various places of worship to acknowledge their gratitude, and offer up prayers for a continuance of His favor.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-second. JNO. W. GEARY.

By the Governor:
F. JORDAN, Secretary of State. td

DIED:

COFFIN—In St. Louis, on Monday the 18th inst., in the 23d year of her age, ELIZABETH, wife of C. W. Coffin, and eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Davage, of this city.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her father No. 19 Second street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, 22d inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WOLF—In Allegheny city, Sixth ward (formerly Manchester), on Thursday, November 21st, 1867, MARY ANN, wife of Captain John Wolf, aged forty two years.

The funeral will take place on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[St. Louis and Beaver papers please copy.]

KIRKPATRICK—On Thursday afternoon, THOS. PATTON, son of Joseph and Isabella Kirkpatrick, aged six months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Sixth ward, Allegheny city, on FRIDAY, November 22d, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.
SEWING MACHINES,
Make the Lock Stitch, and are the Cheapest, Simplest and Best.
Salesroom, No. 27 FIFTH STREET.

IRON TANKS,
OF ANY SIZE,
Sheet and Plate Iron Work,
MANUFACTURED BY
WM. B. SCAIFE,
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MARVIN'S CRACKERS
ARE
Superior to All Others.
BOSTON CRACKERS,
WINE CRACKERS,
SODA CRACKERS,
OYSTER CRACKERS,
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WATER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
BUTTER CRACKERS (J. Davis),
SUGAR CRACKERS (J. Davis),
GRAHAM CRACKERS,
DYSPEPSIA CRACKERS,
CREAM CRACKERS,
GRAHAM WAFERS,
MILK BISCUIT,
GINGER SNAPS,
PILOT BREAD,
CRACKER MEAL,
ALMOND NUTS,
FANCY CRACKERS,
GINGER CAKES,
JUMBLES.
NO. 91 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.
We are now prepared to convert the Second and Third Series of
SEVEN-THIRTIES,
INTO THE
New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Dealers in Government Securities
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.

WANTED.
ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD BONDS,
AND
BANK STOCKS.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Bankers,
AND DEALERS IN
Government Securities,
Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets.
We will give holders of JUNE AND JULY SEVEN-THIRTIES the interest at 7 3-10 per cent. to January 1st, and give them in exchange
5-20 Bonds of 1867,
interest in Gold at 6 per cent. from that date.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, November 21, '67.

No perceptible change could be noticed in the workings of the money market to-day. It is generally felt by borrowers that money is becoming easier, and therefore more plentiful. Investors are more disposed to make concessions favorable to lenders, and large amounts of short date paper is taken at more moderate rates. Mortgages are still in brisk demand, and can be placed as low as 9 to 10 per cent.

The general trade of the city has materially improved this week. Country dealers are taking advantage of the pleasant spell of weather to lay in their winter supply.

—Government bonds show a still lower range of prices to-day. The quotations received by Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., and James T. Brady & Co., show the following changes:

U. S. 6s 1881	113
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	105¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	106⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1865 January and July	107½
10-40s	101⅜
December '64 Compounds	119⅛
June 7-30s	105⅛
July 7-30s	105⅛
Gold	139⅝
5-20s, 1867	107½

—The stock market has been unsettled under the mystery as to the operations of the cliques, and operators have hesitated either to buy or sell; although there has probably been a considerable increase of the "short" line within the past two days. The cliques have probably been sellers, with a view to putting down the market to buy upon.

The following were the noon quotations:

Michigan Southern	79⅜
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	83⅛
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago	97⅜
Erie	71⅛
Chicago & Northwestern	57

—The New York *Commercial* makes the following remarks about the withholding of the grain crop at the West: "It would seem that the prices of breadstuffs are now high enough to encourage the Western dealers to send forward their products freely, to be realized upon at the Eastern markets. Western grain merchants, however, appear to think otherwise. Dealers there differ slightly from those of the West as to the prospective value of grain; and the Western operators consequently hold back their stocks, imagining that, ultimately, they will be in a position to extort higher prices. In the meantime, the close of navigation is near at hand, limiting the means of transportation, and consequently limiting our prospective supplies. It is not improbable, therefore, that during the Winter the West may be able to command high prices for the limited supplies sent over the roads; but what will be the ultimate value of the immense reserve held back? The late high prices of grain in all parts of the world will naturally induce, next year, an enlarged growth of cereals; and at the opening of navigation next Spring the West will find itself with immense stocks pressing for sale, and but few buyers, in anticipation of an abundant harvest. The pressure of these supplies upon the market will naturally tend to precipitate a heavy fall in values; and thus, after carrying the grain six months, much lower prices will be obtained than could be realized now. This sort of folly the West repeats every year, but without learning wisdom from its attendant losses."

—At Chicago the money market is moderately active to meet the wants of packers, who are now fairly at work. The outside demand is moderate, and there is but little mercantile paper offering. Grain operators do not require much money, but where advances are made, wide margins are in all cases required. For all legitimate business purposes the market is easy enough, but it is somewhat difficult to negotiate other than first-class securities. The rate of interest is steady at 10 per cent. per annum.

—At Cincinnati the *Gazette* reports the money market again working closer—there is a heavy demand for currency from the South and West, and the local demand for loans is larger. The loss of currency just at the time when the pork packing season creates an increased demand for money is unfortunate, and the more so because a large portion of it will be distributed where it will not be likely to find its way back to this market. The discount houses find their means so restricted that they are unable to accommodate even their depositors to the extent desired, and considerable good paper is thrown upon the street. In the open market, first class paper is more abundant at 12@15 per cent. and first class loans are in demand at 10 per cent. on first class securities.

—Some curious statistics have been collected illustrating the risks of mercantile life, from which it appears that in a single department—that of dry goods—the average rate of success within the last fifty years has been as follows: Ninety merchants in every hundred have failed; five of every hundred have made a living and saved money, and one in every hundred has made a fortune. It will thus be seen that the path to ultimate success in this direction is extremely hazardous, and it ought to supply a powerful argument to the law-making "powers that be" in favor of affording all reasonable legislative protection (by regulation of the public finances and otherwise) to a class in whose success and enterprise the prosperity of the country is so largely involved.

Grain at New York.

The market for spring wheat opened dull and lower on last Saturday, but on Monday, says the *Commercial List*, there was a reaction followed by still higher prices on Tuesday, the closing transactions establishing an advance of 3@5c since the date of our last. Winter wheat remains quiet, and prices largely nominal. There is a fair demand for export to Great Britain, and some inquiry for the Continent, some 30,000 bushels having been purchased for Havre direct. Local millers continue to purchase very sparingly as the current prices for most kinds of flour net a small loss on conversions, though a few purchases have been made for a coastwise shipment. The receipts are light, a large percentage of the shipments of wheat from the upper lake ports being converted into flour in the northern part of the State. On Tuesday there was no tow in, and this circumstance gave additional firmness to the market. The sales were 230,000 bushels, on Tuesday, at $2 25@2 27 for No. 2 spring; $2 29@2 32 for No. 1 do; $2 35 for amber Green Bay, and previously, but since our last, $2 85@3 00 for white Canada; $3 05 for white Michigan; $2 70 for amber State, and $2 97 for white State. California is nominally $3 10@3 15. Rye is scarce, and with a good demand, in part for Germany, prices tend upward; sales 25,000 bushels at $1 65 for Western; $1 61 for Canada; and $1 68 for State. The Barley market opened weak, but closed firm under a fair demand; sales 55,000 bushels at $1 30@1 33 for inferior to prime Canada West, and $1 40@1 41 for two rowed State. Barley Malt is inactive. The corn market opened easier, but subsequently reacted, closing a trifle higher than at the date of our last. The demand for export is moderate, but holders feel confident of materially higher prices during the season, and hence there is little or no pressure to realize. Sales 215,000 bushels. Tuesday's transactions at $1 34@1 37 for sound Western mixed in store, and $1 37@1 38 afloat, including small parcels new crop $1 22, the latter shipped by steam to Liverpool. Oats have advanced 2@4 cents under a brisk demand, part speculative; sales 215,000 bushels closing at 80@81c for Western, in store and afloat.

Stock of Grain in store—

	Nov. 4.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 18.
Wheat...bush.	647,577	911,129	1,385,320
Corn	1,195,051	1,954,706	2,073,783
Rye	62,834	134,543	171,764
Oats	1,689,291	2,246,752	2,931,168
Barley	329,384	361,053	363,798
Malt	62,504	52,155	52,155
Peas	21,104	21,662	20,104

Export, from 1st to 19th November:

	1867.	1866.
Wheat...bush.	1,286,241	23,302
Corn	243,384	125,083

Sugar Crop in Louisiana.

The New Orleans *Times* of Friday says: We regret to have to reconsider and modify our calculations of the probable production of sugar in this State for the present year. When we last wrote on the subject a few planters had just commenced grinding their cane, and the fields presented an appearance justifying an estimate of 70,000 hhds. But the experience of a short grinding has greatly disappointed those engaged in it. The cane has proved unusually dry and the yield unprecedentedly small. Those who expected a product of one or one-half hhds per acre, have hardly realized half that amount. Many planters, disgusted with the yield, stopped their mills, waiting for a rain or some change in the weather to improve their cane. Meantime a pretty severe frost and cold, producing a slight freeze, has damaged the cane in no small degree. In view of these several casualties, we fear that our estimate of 70,000 must come down to fifty thousand, but a few thousand over the crop of last year. There is another circumstance which must diminish the sugar production of this year. The good price of sugar at present, and the terrible disasters of cotton culture have created a demand for seed cane for next year. Many planters, disgusted with cotton, desire to return to cane culture. The demand for seed makes the cane more valuable for that purpose than for sugar. As much as $125 and $150 is offered for cane in the field, which is a much larger profit than can be made by grinding with the present yield.

The failures of our sugar and cotton crops, and, we may add, the failure also of corn, in the portions of the State where the negro population is most dense, are producing great misery and distress among the freedmen. They wander about through the country begging for employment, but there is none for them. We fear their miseries will be largely increased when the winter sets in.

Seeds in Philadelphia.

Cloverseed has been in fair demand and prices are firmer; 800 bushels sold in lots from $7 50@8 00, the latter for choice. Timothy is unchanged; 600 bushels sold at $2 60@2 80. Flaxseed sells on arrival at $2 45@2 50 ₧ bushel.

OIL WELL TUBING,
Gas Pipe and Fittings,
AND EVERY THING NEEDED IN
Pumping Oil Wells,
FOR SALE BY
WM. B. SCAIFE,
4p NOS. 119 and 121 FIRST ST.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, November 22, 1867.

BUSINESS—The market yesterday was dull with a very light demand for oil of any description. The Eastern market was reported dull with plenty of sellers and few buyers. Dealers were mostly occupying their time in settling up their November contracts. Until that is accomplished other matters will be neglected. Philadelphia dispatches give the following quotations: Prime light straw to white, 24c; standard white, 25c. New York—Prime light straw to white, 25c; standard white, 26c ₧ gallon. The market closed dull. Oil City dispatches quoted the market weak and dull, at $2 15@2 20 ₧ barrel.

CRUDE—In our own market did not attract much attention, the only parties purchasing being those who have contracts to meet. The receipts were 365 barrels. The only sale that was consummated being 2,000 barrels bulk, deliverable in 1868 from March 1st to April 28th, S. O., at 8¼c ₧ gallon. These are certainly not very extravagant prices.

REFINED OIL—Was dull. Prices were a shade below yesterday's figures. The only operations were: 2,000 bbls in 1,000 bbl lots, standard white, Philadelphia delivery, at 27c ₧ gallon. The next European dispatches will be looked for with considerable interest.

PHILADELPHIA.

The market is reported by the *American*, of Wednesday, as having been very dull, but prices are rather firmer; small sales of crude at 17@17½c; 3,000 bbls of refined in bond at 24@25c for prime light straw to white, and 25@27c for standard white. Free oil sells in a small way at 42@45c ₧ gallon.

NEW YORK.

There is a fair inquiry for crude, says the *Commercial List*, but business is restricted by the firmness of holders; we quote at the close 12c in bulk. Sales 2,500 bbls, in bulk, in lots, at 11½@12c; and 500 do, in barrels, 17@18c, the latter price for new packages. Refined in bond continues very dull and the market closes ½@1½c lower than at the date of our last. Sales ... bbls S. W., at 25c; 4,350 do, 26@26½c, which is the closing quotation; 500 do P. W., in bulk 21c; 2,500 cases S. W. in tin, 34½c; 2,500 do "Devoe's Brilliant," and 5,000 do Pratt's S. W. and P. W., on private terms; 1,500 bbls S. W., for November, 27c, B. O.; and 4,000 do December, 27½@28½c, B. O., closing at the latter price. Of free 150 bbls straw sold at 42½c; and 50 do S. W. at 45c.

Received since January 1:

1867..........bbls. 1,148,100 | 1866..........bbls. 959,619

Exported same time:

		1867.	1866.
From New York	galls	28,477,399	31,002,623
From other ports		28,943,340	27,674,179
Total	galls	57,420,739	58,676,802
Same time, 1865	galls		22,499,482
Same time, 1864			29,806,980

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

C. H. Deckner	52	Fisher Bros	151
J. Wilkins	56	J. T. Glass	56
Bly & Pinkerton	50		
Total			365

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Brooks, Ballentine & Co, 174 bbls ref to W. G. Warden, Phila.
Union Ref. & St. Co, 82 bbls refined to W. G. Warden, Phila.
A D Miller, 56 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
J Miller, 39 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co, Phila.
Duncan & Williams, 102 bbls ref. to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.
Hutchinson Oil Ref. Co, 72 bbls ref. to L Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew, 553 bbls ref., Phila.
Montzheimer, Koehler & Co, 450 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Forsyth, Bro & Co, 106 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co, Philada.
Clark & Sumner, 98 bbls ref. to E Schalk, Philada.

Oil City Oil Market.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 22, 1867.

Crude quiet at $2 10@2 15, closing dull and weak. L.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, November 21, 1867.

Beyond the usual transactions appertaining to the daily local demand for immediate consumption, we have nothing worthy of special mention. Business in all departments of trade continues exceedingly dull and quiet.

The receipts of some of the leading articles of produce per river and rail since our last were as follows: Flour, 1,349 bbls; apples 672 bbls; cheese, 39 bxs; corn, 1,418 sacks; wheat, 587 sacks; barley, 225 sacks; rye, 547 sacks; oats, 804 sacks; and of bulk meats, 1,100 pieces.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

BACON—Trade moderate. We quote new plain S. C. hams at 20c; old canvassed S. C. hams 21½c; shoulders 13c; rib sides 16c, and dried beef 21c ₧ lb. Plain common hams are quoted at 16½c ₧ lb.

LARD—We quote lard at 13½c ₧ lb.

LARD OIL—We quote No. 1 lard oil at $1 10@1 12, and No. 2 at 87@88c ₧ gal.

BUTTER—Sales reported of 1,000 bbls fresh roll at 38c; 4 firkins No. 1 at 38c, and several lbs extra fresh at 40c ₧ lb.

EGGS—We have reported sales of 12 bbls Eggs at 32c ₧ dozen and 4 bbls at 31c ₧ dozen.

CHEESE—Trade very moderate at 18c ₧ lb for Goshen; 17c for Factory, and 16@17c ₧ lb for Hamburg.

HOMINY—Choice flint hominy is quoted at $7 50 ₧ bbl.

BEANS—Receipts increasing and market rather dull at $3 50 ₧ bush.

APPLES—The receipts continue very fair, and we have reported sales of 2 cars lake shore apples, at $3 15 ₧ bbl, and 180 bbls at $3 25 ₧ bbl. Very choice apples are sold in small lots at $3 50@4 00 ₧ bbl.

POTATOES—Receipts increasing and prices drooping. We note a sale of 1 car, loose, peach blows at 80c ₧ bushel. Jersey sweets are quoted at $5 50@5 75 ₧ bbl. in good sized lots.

HAY—The receipts are improving. We note sales of 21 loads loose timothy ₧ country wagons, at $19@23 ₧ ton. Baled hay, on the track, is quoted at $22@23 ₧ ton.

ASHES—The last sales reported were at 13c ₧ lb for pearls, 5½c for refined, and 4½c for soda ash.

CORN—We note sales of 4 cars old shelled from depot at $1 20 ₧ bush l and 300 bushels do at $1 18 ₧ bushel. New ear Corn rules rather dull at 85@86c ₧ bushel, from first hands.

OATS—There is a moderate demand with rather light receipts. Sales noted of 400 bushels from depot at 68c; 250 bushels on the wharf at 67c, and sales from store in good round lots at 68@70c, and in small lots at 71@75c ₧ bushel.

BARLEY—Market active. Sales noted of spring, in sacks at the depot, at $1 38@1 40 ₧ bush.

RYE—There is a good demand at $1 50 ₧ bush in depot, and $1 55 delivered.

WHEAT—Very little doing and market weaker. No sales reported. The millers get an ample supply at $2 50 ₧ bush for red winter, and $2 60 ₧ bushel for white wheat.

FLOUR—There is a moderate trade prevailing for local purposes. The demand, however, like for all other articles, is at present confined to supplying immediate wants, and consumers are contracting their wants to the narrowest limits. Choice spring is selling at $10 50@11; medium at $10@10 25; winter at $11 50@12 50, and white wheat flour at $12 75@13 ₧ barrel. Buckwheat flour is in demand at $5 25@5 50 ₧ hundred and rye flour at $8 50 ₧ barrel. The City Mill prices are as follows:

	Barrels.	In Paper Sacks, ₧ bbl	Retail, bbls.
White wheat, XX	$13 10	$12 80	$13 75
City Mills	12 30	12 00	13 00

Retail, white wheat, in sacks, $3 40, and red wheat flour $3 20 @ sack.

FEED—At the mills the prices for shorts, ₧ hundred, wholesale, are $1 60, and middlings $2 50 ₧ hundred.

The Washington street mill prices are $1 30, wholesale, for corn meal ₧ bush; chop corn and oats, ₧ hundred, $2 50; chop corn, ₧ hundred, $2 50; corn bran, ₧ hundred, $1 50; barley shorts, ₧ hundred, $2 75, and barley flour, ₧ hundred, $4 25.

Groceries.

Business active in this line of goods, but without causing any material change in prices. Sugars are firmer. Fish lower. Rice down. Coffee easy. Excepting fish and rice, our quotations remain the same, as at our last report.

We quote:

COFFEE—Old Government Java, 37c; Laguayra, 27@27c; Rio, choice 26½c; prime, 25½c; good, 26½c; roasting, 22@23c.

SUGARS—Porto Rico, 14@14½c; Cuba, 13@14c; Sugar House, 11½@12½c; Granulated, 17½c; Powdered, 17½c; Crushed, 17½c; A Coffee, 16½c; B do, 16½c; extra C, 16c; C 15½.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, ———; Porto Rico, 70@80c; Cuba, 60@70c; Demerara, 85c.

SYRUP—Lovering's, $1 00; other choice brands, $1 00@1 05; fair to good, 60@85c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, common to finest, 90c@$1 85; Imperial and Gunpowder, do, $1 25@2 00; Japan, 90c@$1 25; Oolong, 90c@$1 75.

RICE—Carolina, 10½@11c; Rangoon, 9½@10½c.

VINEGAR—Pure white wine vinegar, in original packages, 75c; common 25@30c.

FISH—No. 1 Shore Mackerel, $21; No. 1 Bay, do, $21; No. 2 Bay, do, $15; No. 3 large do, $12 50@13 00; Lake Herring, $3 75; White Fish, $6 75. No 2 Shore, $15.

SODA—English Bicarb 9c.

SPICES—Pimento, 35c; Pepper, 35c; Cloves, 45c; Nutmegs, $1 60; Cassia, 75c.

SOAP—McKeon, Van Haagen & Co.'s Chemical Olive, 10c; Babbett's, 12c; Oakley's, 11½c.

LYE—Concentrated Lye, $6 50@8 50.

LARD OIL—Proctor & Gamble extra No. 1 Lard Oil $1 18.

CANDLES—Proctor & Gamble's star candles, 28c for full weight.

INDIGO—Madras 90c@$1 50; Manila 95c@$1 45.

BAR LEAD—12½c.

DROP SHOT—13c.

PORK PACKING.

CHICAGO.

The *Times* of Wednesday says that never but once before, in the history of the hog market here, was there so large a number received in one day as arrived at the yards to-day. And it is safe to say that there is no other market in the world where 35,000 head could be thrown upon sale in one day, with as little effect upon prices as has been experienced to-day. It is true, on the aggregate sales, a reduction of 10@15c ₧ 100 lbs was suffered, and, perhaps, taking the quality of the stock into account (it being the best that has come forward this season,) we might place the decline at 20c ₧ 100 lbs. The demand was, however, brisk; in fact, the weigh-scales were in some instances taxed to their fullest capacity in accommodating purchasers. Sales early in the morning were made at $6 35@6 50 for good to really choice lots, but towards the close, under the enormous receipts, prices settled down to $6@6 25 for good to choice droves, and $5 30@5 95 for common to fair grades. Packers were out in full force and bought freely; Col. Hough took about 3,000 head, of an average of 230 lbs, at $5 45@5 85, and other packers invested equally extensively. At the close of the market there were 4,000 head left unsold.

LOUISVILLE.

The *Courier* of Tuesday says: The season is steadily progressing, with increasing receipts of hogs, and a corresponding increase in the slaughter, as the weather is favorable. The market is evidently firmer and prices range from 6¾ to 7c, the extreme rates, with sales of good hogs to packers at 6 90-100, and the same figures refused for another lot; also sales of 178 at 5¾@7c, and 47 head at 6 9-10c. The house of Duncan, Floyd & Co. commenced to-day with the slaughter of 800 hogs, with 200 left over in pens. Hughes, Huffman & Co. killed 500 with 900 in pens last evening, and Owsley & Co. killed 1,000, with 1,700 left over in the pen. The other packers were not killing to-day, but had fair receipts, the house of William Jarvis & Co. having 500 hogs in pen. The total number killed up to this evening is 13,312, with 4,084 hogs in the packers' pens, making the receipts to date 17,396.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 21, 1867.

CATTLE—The market during the week was a dull one. Sales were made at a slight decline from last week's prices. As usual the principal inquiry was for the better descriptions. This, however, is no unusual occurrence. The extreme prices this week were $2 40@6 90 ₧ cwt., a decline on the latter figures of 70c ₧ cwt. The advantage of the market was evidently on the side of buyers. The operations for for the past three weeks were as follows:

November 7	1,289	$2 40@7 50
November 14	619	3 00@7 00
November 21	638	3 00@6 90

HOGS—The week's sales were large for the season, reaching in the aggregate 11,840 head. The extreme rates were $5 75@7 05, being a decline in prices from 20@25 per cwt. It will be observed by reference to our operations that a number of packers have entered the market. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

November 7	8,800	$4 50@7 12
November 14	11,880	6 00@7 37
November 21	11,840	5 75@7 05

The increase in sales this week were 951 head.

SHEEP—The market contained a fair supply. The sales were about the same in number as last week. Prices were a shade better. The extreme prices this week were $2 30@4 50 ₧ head. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

November 7	2,388	$2 75@4 25
November 14	3,601	2 00@4 60
November 21	3,697	2 30@4 50

The following live stock was shipped for Eastern markets, from Pennsylvania Central Stock Yards during the past three weeks:

Destination.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
Philadelphia	493	4,785	3,415	85
N. Y. via Allentown	1,419	16,153	1,850	104
Local Stations	428	1,212	821	21
Total	2,340	22,150	6,186	211
November 12	2,132	21,449	3,619	243
November 5	4,321	21,777	4,185	243

TRANSACTIONS IN SHEEP PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Glass, L & Co	G Pratt	295	17,855	$4 25
A Reese	H Deutrich	180	17,750	4 10
H Heaven & T	J Rauie	71	7,350	4 25
J Miller	J Rauie	96	9,350	4 25
J C Stafford	J Rauie	183	18,950	4 62
D R Needy	J Rauie	98	8,625	3 87
W Steiner	J Rauie	183	16,565	4 00
M Carter	J Rauie	102	10,350	4 00
Wm Sumner	J Rauie	161	15,000	4 00
J Vencer	Hesser	64	5,185	4 00
P Falconer	Hesser	179	15,475	3 80
F Wagner	Hesser	174	16,070	3 80
D Myers	Hesser	94	8,350	3 70
J Lenke	Hesser	25	2,240	3 70
D Wolf	Hesser	207	16,250	3 65
Hedges & T	H Deutrich	100	8,320	3 62
Hedges & T	H Deutrich	165	14,655	3 45
J Feeder	H Deutrich	180	17,855	4 30
J Jolley	Johnson	186	16,425	4 00
Glass, L & Co	John Lloyd	123	11,150	3 55
Glass, L & Co	John Lloyd	87	7,450	3 60
A L McEntire	S Pancoast	190	17,625	4 50

TRANSACTIONS IN HOGS PER CWT.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
B Ballscoff	Pidcock & Co	121	19,700	$6 35
J Diel	Pidcock & Co	59	10,040	6 20
R S Keys	Pidcock & Co	80	13,880	6 25
John Gaston	Pidcock & Co	113	25,900	6 25
Isa Lyons	Pidcock & Co	106	21,500	6 25
T Porter	Pidcock & Co	241	51,850	6 35
H Knowles	Pidcock & Co	122	25,100	6 35
D Phillips	Pidcock & Co	215	37,790	6 20
J Barron	Pidcock & Co	77	12,460	6 10
Payne & W	Pidcock & Co	20	4,080	6 00
Glass, L & Co	Pidcock & Co	117	23,460	6 30
E S Graham	Pidcock & Co	62	12,275	6 00
Glass L & Co	Pidcock & Co	55	8,160	5 75
Gilchrist & Co	Pidcock & Co	59	11,540	6 40
Messenger & Co	Pidcock & Co	12	2,460	6 40
Mairs & McVay	Pidcock & Co	312	66,570	6 40
Gilchrist & Co	Pidcock & Co	201	40,750	6 45
J Leverling	Messenger & Co	125	27,690	6 45
A Steel	Messenger & Co	72	16,450	6 50
Glass L & Co	Messenger & Co	57	11,400	6 20
S McCain	Messenger & Co	68	15,125	6 25
Gilchrist & Co	Messenger & Co	11	2,350	6 00
T Porter	Messenger & Co	120	27,700	6 35
T Porter	Messenger & Co	122	24,975	6 35
A Keenan	Messenger & Co	125	24,725	6 50
A Keenan	Messenger & Co	133	24,180	6 50
Gilchrist & Co	Messenger & Co	27	5,350	6 00
L Runkle	Messenger & Co	49	10,780	6 17
J Lafferty	Messenger & Co	49	10,110	6 40
Wm Coulter	Halligan & Co	124	25,135	6 50
Glass, L & Co	Halligan & Co	132	26,460	6 50
Glass, L & Co	Halligan & Co	122	24,160	6 40
Glass, L & Co	Halligan & Co	299	48,775	6 50
W Waters	Halligan & Co	95	17,175	6 50
J S Metzler	Halligan & Co	132	24,710	6 60
Brinkerhoff	Halligan & Co	118	33,425	6 25
G W	E Smith	125	26,400	6 75
D R Needy	E Smith	50	11,260	6 25
Serger & Imhoff	E Smith	121	21,015	6 35
Wm Coulter	E Smith	67	13,550	6 40
J Hamlin	D Casselman	18	3,975	6 25
C Campbell	D Casselman	5	1,220	6 20
W Craig	D Casselman	51	11,150	6 50
M Carter	R Barn	153	29,415	6 50
J Anderson	R Barns	59	10,875	6 45
Hedges & Taylor	R Barns	176	35,975	6 45
H Braden	R Barns	80	16,400	6 50
G Zimmerman	R Barns	493	95,940	6 45
J Gamble	R Barns	45	8,610	6 45
Hedges & Taylor	Crouse, E & Co	63	13,700	6 20
H Hunt	Crouse, E & Co	109	24,950	6 50
H Hunt	Crouse, E & Co	57	9,730	6 35
J G	Crouse, E & Co	151	29,460	6 35
J L Smith	Crouse, E & Co	132	27,060	6 35
James Place	Crouse, E & Co	130	24,750	6 40
Glass, L & Co	Crouse, E & Co	131	21,625	6 25
K Barns	Crouse, E & Co	215	44,075	6 50
K Barns	Crouse, E & Co	72	15,810	6 30
S Huffman	Crouse, E & Co	28	5,840	6 20
W Craig	C Campbell	57	11,450	6 20
R Cook	C Campbell	58	9,950	6 00
J Hamlin	G Emrick & Co	97	22,525	6 20
D Myers	G Emrick & Co	42	10,600	6 25
D Huffman	G Emrick & Co	103	23,825	6 25
J Lafferty	G Emrick & Co	25	5,940	6 20
T Wilson	G Emrick & Co	22	5,010	6 20
E S Graham	Singer & Im	65	13,550	6 55
D Barley	Singer & Im	58	11,900	7 00
James Jones	Singer & Im	55	12,450	7 00
Paine & W	Singer & Im	91	19,385	6 75
E S Graham	Singer & Im	97	18,900	6 75
Glass, L & Co	Singer & Im	115	22,975	6 40
Pidcock & Co	Singer & Im	55	11,665	6 75
Johnson & P	Singer & Im	110	23,700	7 00
L Johnson & Co	Singer & Im	94	24,175	7 00
Hedges & T	Singer & Im	103	25,400	6 55
Rutman & S	Singer & Im	61	14,075	7 00
Wm P Hamilton	Singer & Im	106	22,840	6 80
John McCurdy	Singer & Im	58	11,625	6 75
P Crutchfield	Singer & Im	92	18,785	6 75
T M Keener	Singer & Im	53	10,800	7 00
G Clark	Singer & Im	50	11,300	7 00
E M Manner	Singer & Im	102	21,250	6 60
Glass, L & Co	C Pierce	56	10,210	6 50
Glass, L & Co	C Pierce	114	22,500	6 50
C Campbell	C Pierce	55	12,410	6 55
John Deeds	Wm Coulter	58	12,410	6 55
Glass L & Co	Jas Daugherty	120	22,450	6 55
Glass, L & Co	Jas Daugherty	62	12,300	6 40
E S Graham	T F Orr	62	13,300	6 25
Payne & W	T F Orr	27	5,460	6 50
J M Connell	T F Orr	122	25,975	6 42
S Huffman	T F Orr	55	11,150	6 25
W Coulter	T F Orr	49	11,825	6 45
Glass, L & Co	G Warner	14	2,815	6 50
Glass L & Co	G Getty	47	9,550	6 20
Hawk & H	A Ritter	13	3,075	6 45
W Pierce	M Ritter	106	22,090	6 50
Pidcock & Co	J Oberst	127	22,775	6 50
Messenger & Co	Hensbauer & C	19	2,400	6 50
Messenger & Co	Hensbauer & C	56	10,915	6 50
D Holser	M S Nessly	97	20,950	6 60
Johnson & P	Delpp, S & Co	125	24,250	6 60
T J Henderson	Delpp, S & Co	15	28,050	6 60
W Blackwood	Delpp, S & Co	184	40,150	6 65
Hedges & T	J N Ross	53	11,125	6 45
A Van Buser	J N Ross	20	1,725	5 20
Glass, L & Co	J N Ross	11	10,700	6 00
Glass, L & Co	J N Ross	57	10,700	6 50
J Ogle	Rothchild	62	13,940	6 60
J Dilworth	Gilchrist & Co	48	10,400	6 60
W P McIlvaine	Gilchrist & Co	102	23,415	6 50
C Campbell	Gilchrist & Co	48	10,440	6 50
R S Cook	Gilchrist & Co	37	7,040	6 00
C Campbell	Gilchrist & Co	38	8,030	6 00
Pidcock & Co	Gilchrist & Co	110	24,875	6 65
J W Isehart	Gilchrist & Co	102	20,800	6 65
Hedges & Taylor	Gilchrist & Co	124	26,670	6 55
J J Byrne	Gilchrist & Co	43	28,955	6 65
S McClain	Gilchrist & Co	59	12,470	6 00
Glass & Co	Gilchrist & Co	63	13,325	6 60
Messenger & Co	Gilchrist & Co	77	15,480	6 60
Payne & W	Gilchrist & Co	28	9,450	6 50
Halligan & Co	Gilchrist & Co	59	12,410	6 50
Halligan & Co	Gilchrist & Co	19	34,680	6 50
Glass L & Co	Gilchrist & Co	53	10,725	6 40
W Beal	Gilchrist & Co	25	5,050	6 60
W Beach	Gilchrist & Co	92	21,250	6 60
Glass, L & Co	Gilchrist & Co	8	1,840	6 60
T F Orr	Gilchrist & Co	2	1,840	6 50
A Juch	Gilchrist & Co	7	1,880	6 50
Littiche	Gilchrist & Co	10	2,445	6 60
E Pomphrey	Gilchrist & Co	74	15,170	6 50
C B Waiper	Gilchrist & Co	93	26,500	6 50

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Seller.	Purchaser.	No.	Weight.	Price.
Smith & T	Stone	19	19,425	$4 37
Smith & T	Stone	18	15,590	5 00
Smith & T	McArdle	9	5,900	3 75
Smith & T	Montgomery	24	20,300	5 25
Marks	R Mayne	2	2,065	3 00
Hedges & T	J McArdle	15	19,850	3 75
Hedges & T	P Motter	23	17,060	5 50
Hedges & T	Montgomery	15	15,825	5 65
Hedges & T	Wittbury	1	1,000	3 50
Hedges & T	Jas Orr	19	19,250	5 50
Hedges & T	Montgomery	20	17,000	4 75
Hedges & T	Montgomery	18	15,250	4 75
Hedges & T	J McArdle	16	12,175	4 00
Stone	J McArdle	18	13,650	4 00
N Johnston	J Evans	3	2,000	3 00
N Johnston	M Ardle	7	6,300	4 00
N Johnston	McArdle	9	6,200	3 25
N Johnston	McArdle	19	10,250	3 00
McGurdee	Harris & Co	18	19,350	6 00
J Deens	P Klements	16	20,650	6 00
H Myers	McGruder	19	16,725	5 05
H Myers	M Gruser	1	950	3 00
P Klements	Moteer	2	2,775	6 50
P Klements	Wm Tod	3	3,050	3 00
Rothchilds	P Wagner	21	18,200	5 25
Krenans	Montgomery	4	3,475	5 25
McCormick	Adams	22	20,300	5 20
M Lorah	J Rambo	3	10,025	6 00
Smith & T	M Arthur	2	1,982	6 00
P Klements	Platy, b	2	1,650	3 50
Clark	T Mooney	4	4,800	4 50
Hedges & T	Jas Aule	19	20,250	6 00
Hedges & T	P Klements	3	3,250	4 00
J Lough	J Rambo	4	3,650	3 50
L Lough	J Rambo	10	9,600	6 00
P Klements	Flatus, b	2	1,650	3 50
S Low	Muller	7	6,700	5 00
Ward & McD	J Neill	14	12,680	5 25
McGurdee	McArdle	18	17,825	4 50
S M Ward	McArdle	5	3,900	5 00
S M Ward	McArdle	1	1,150	4 50
C Fandy	McArdle	1	1,150	4 50
Glass & L	J Elliot	37	40,175	6 00
Glass & L	Stone	26	22,275	5 25
Glass & L	J McArdle	22	22,775	5 00
Glass & L	Rothchilds	12	11,650	5 25
Glass & L	Wakett	8	7,725	3 87
Glass & L	Hines	11	10,725	5 25
Glass & L	Fitz	4	3,825	4 90
Glass & L	J Burns		19 hd at $52 ₧ head	
Glass & L	J Burns		2 hd at $70 ₧ head	

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, November 21, 1867.

CATTLE—There was a great falling off in the supply of cattle during the week. This created an improvement in the demand for certain descriptions. Prices were a shade better, besides the weather was more favorable for butchering, and that description of stock found readier purchasers. The current rates may be set down as follows: Choice fat cattle sold at $7 25@7 50 ₧ cwt.; fair to good $6 50@7 00; medium, $5 75@6 50; common, $3 50@4 25. The sales, as compared with last week, show a falling off reaching 281 head. The sales and prices for the past three weeks were as follows:

November 7	915	$3 25@7 25
November 14	1,040	3 50@7 37
November 21	759	3 50@7 50

HOGS—The market during the week contained a fair supply, with a fair retail demand. The offerings, however, were in excess of the demand. Some 400 head were left over to be driven to the Central Yards. For the better descriptions there was a slight advance in prices. The operations for the past three weeks were as follows:

November 7	426	$6 37@7 75
November 14	285	6 25@7 75
November 21	426	6 25@8 00

The above shows an increase of sales reaching 140 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—There was a large falling off in the offerings. The market, however, was dull for medium qualities, but active for good fat sheep. The extreme range of prices were $2@5 ₧ head. Lambs sold at various prices—$1@3 50 ₧ head.

Stokely & Hare sold 150 head sheep and lambs at $2@5 ₧ head for sheep, and $1 ₧ head for lambs.

James Shaw sold 130 head Lawrence county sheep and lambs at $2@4 ₧ head for the former, and $1 for the latter.

Adam Snyder sold 75 head Butler county sheep at $1 75@3 ₧ head.

Thomas Bingham sold 100 head sheep at an average of $2 50 ₧ head.

Young & Bro. report sales of 84 head of Butler county sheep at $1 40 ₧ head.

Adam Eckert reports sales of 41 head of sheep and lambs at $1 87@4 25 ₧ head for the former, and $2@3 50 for the latter.

Jacob Rinn sold 47 lambs at $1 50, and 40 head sheep at $2@3 ₧ head.

TRANSACTIONS IN CATTLE PER CWT. AND HEAD.

Verner & Metz sold 59 head of prime Washington county cattle at an average of $6 50 ₧ cwt.

P. Klemen sold 13 head at $6 25@7 00 ₧ cwt.

L. & J. Shamburg sold 10 head at $5@6 25 ₧ cwt.; same firm sold 21 head at $7 25@7 75 ₧ cwt.

Marks & Trauerman sold 76 head of Washington county cattle at $5@7 50 ₧ cwt; 34 head prime Ohio cattle at $5 25@7 25 ₧ cwt.

Glass & Lafferty sold 34 head at $3 75@5 50 ₧ cwt.

Kerwin & Crum sold 17 head of good stock steers at $5, and retailed 21 head at $4 50@5 50 ₧ cwt.

Adam Snyder sold 22 head Butler county stock at $3 50 ₧ cwt, and $25@40 ₧ head.

Myers & Needy sold 24 head Washington county cattle at $6@7, and 58 head of Illinois at $4@6; also 36 head from same State at $4 50@6 50 ₧ cwt.

Hazlewood & Blackstock retailed 18 head of Ohio cattle at $4@5 ₧ cwt.

N. Carr sold 20 head Washington county cattle at $3 75@6 50 ₧ cwt.

F Katz sold 21 head fresh cows and springers at $35@60 ₧ head; also 21 head at $4 50@5 75 ₧ cwt.

L Rothchilds sold 35 head at $6 25@7 25.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 60 head of Kentucky steers, cows and heifers at $4@7 37, and 40 head Ohio cattle at $4@6 50 ₧ cwt.

Rothchilds & Byers sold 22 head at $5@6 ₧ cwt.

Hedges & Taylor sold 27 head at $5@6 75 ₧ cwt.

Kraus & Haas sold 70 head of Ohio cattle at $5@7 ₧ cwt.

7-30 BONDS
CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO
5-20 BONDS,
Or Bought at Highest Market Rates
ALSO,
Gold and Coupons,
Sterling and Continental Exchange.
For sale in sums to suit purchasers
PH. R. MERTZ,
118 WOOD ST., NEAR FIFTH.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 139½.

NEW YORK, November 21—P. M.

MONEY

Market firm at 7 per cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Steady at 109¼@109½, gold, for first-class bills.

GOLD

Lower, opening at 139⅝ and closing at 139½.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

Quiet and without material change, closing firm. Coupons '81, 112½@112¾; do '62, 108@108¼; do '64, 105⅛@105¼; do '65, 106⅛@106¼; do new, 107½@107⅝; do '67, 107⅞@107⅞; 10-40s, 101⅜@101½; 7-30s, 105⅛@105¼.

FAILURE OF PLACE & CO.

Considerable excitement was caused on the street this morning by the announcement that the Manufacturers' National Bank had failed, which was without the slightest foundation. Mr. Sparkler, partner of J. K. Place, was President of the bank, but resigned after the failure of the firm, and J. M. Furman, who stands high in the community, was elected in his place. The Bank is solvent and met all its demands to-day. It is stated that Place & Co.'s liabilities are two million, and their assets are estimated at $600,000.

STOCKS

Opened heavy and lower on rumors about the Bank, but the market strengthened and the decline was recovered; subsequently weakened, and closed heavy and lower, though the decline is not marked. Canton ...; Boston Water Power, ...; Cumberland, 27; Wells Express, 52½@53; American, 72; ... Adams, 74½@75; United States, 71; Merchants Union, 39@39½; Quicksilver, 17½@18; Mariposa, 7½@9; Pacific Mail, 130@130½; Atlantic Mail, 117@117½; Western Union, 34½@34¾; New York Central, 113½@114¼; Erie, 70½@70¾; Hudson, 124¼@125; Reading, 96¾; Ohio Certificates, 26@26½; St Paul, 39¼; Wabash, 38; St Paul, preferred 61½; Michigan Central, 110@110½; Michigan Southern, 79½@79¾; Illinois Central, 130@130½; Pittsburgh, 82¼@82½; Toledo, 103@103½; Rock Island, 95½@95¾; Northwestern, 57@57¼; preferred, 61½@64¼; Fort Wayne, 97¼.

MINING SHARES

Dull: Gregory $5 40; Eldorado $1 60@1 50; Quartz Hill $1 15; Rocky Mountain 10@17c; Davidson 78c; Gunnell $1.

BUSINESS AT THE SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $3,141,786; payments $3,012,630; balance $110,226,857.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, November 1, 1867.

Weather cloudy and cool.

FLOUR—quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—dull and 1@2c lower, at $1 85@1 87½ for No. 1; $1 73@1 74½ for No. 2, closing quiet at $1 73 for No. 2.

CORN—closed steady at 94½@95c for No. 2.

OATS—firm and 1½@2c higher, closing at 51½@55c.

RYE—quiet at $1 30@1 31 for No 1.

BARLEY—4@5c higher, at $1 35@1 40 for No. 2, closing firm at the outside.

PROVISIONS—dull; mess pork $19 50@19 75; new sweet pickled hams 11@11½c; English meats quiet; Cumberland 9c; green meats steady at 9½c for hams, 8½c for shoulders.

DRESSED HOGS—active and firm at $6 90@7 12½.

BEEF CATTLE—more active at $4 25@4 75 for fair packing; $5 00@5 65 for fair to good shipping.

HOGS—firm at $5 25@5 50 for medium to fair $5 75@6 25 for good to choice smooth.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 21—Cotton a shade lower with a fair business; sales 3,000 bales at 17½@18c for middling uplands, chiefly at 18c. Flour—Receipts 23,616 bbls; dull, heavy and 15@25c lower; sales 7,850 bbls at $8 25@9 50 for superfine State and western; $9 30@10 40 for extra State; $9 20@12 40 for extra western; $9 60@13 00 for R. H. O.; $10 40@15 50 for St. Louis. California nominal at $11 40@13 50. Sales 250 bbls rye flour at $8 25@9 10. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Receipts of wheat 108,075 bushels; dull and 1@2c lower; sales 46,600 bushels at $2 22@2 24 for No. 2 spring; $2 30@2 31 for No. 1 do; $2 73 for very choice do; $2 65 for amber; $2 80 for white Genesee. Rye quiet and firm. Barley active and firm for State; $1 50 for Canada East; $1 58@1 65 for Canada West. Malt quiet; sales 120 bushels at $1 56. Sales 16,000 bushels Canada peas at $1 29 in bond. Receipts of corn 64,800 bushels; dull, closing lower; sales 56,000 bushels at $1 35@1 38 for mixed western, closing at $1 37 for prime parcels afloat; $1 28 for new do. Receipts of oats 82,644 bushels; Oats 1@2c lower; sales 52,000 bushels at 78@80c for western in store and afloat. Rice quiet. Coffee dull. Sugar firm; sales 300 hhds Cuba at 11½@12c; 500 boxes Havana at 12½c. Molasses quiet. Hops quiet and steady. Petroleum quiet at 11½c for crude; 26c for refined bonded. Pork lower; sales 2,000 bbls at $20 75@20 81 for mess, closing at $20 75 cash; $18 50@19 for prime; $21 50@22 for prime mess. Beef heavy and lower; sales 440 bbls at $16@21 for plain mess; $18 50@22 50 for new extra mess; 80 tierces prime mess on private terms. Beef hams quiet; sales 800 bbls at $25@28 50. Bacon dull and lower; sales 250 bxs city at 11½c; Cumberland cut 11½c; short ribbed 13½c; and short clear on private terms. Cut meats heavy; sales 150 pkgs at 8@10c for shoulders, and 12½@13½c for hams. Lard lower; sales 700 bbls at 12@13½c. Butter in good demand at 30@48c for State. Cheese heavy at 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

LATEST.—Flour closed dull and 10@15c lower, with holders disposed to realize. Wheat dull and 1@2c lower; No. 2 spring $2 23@2 24; No. 1 spring $2 29@2 30. Rye steady at $1 56@1 67 for western. Oats dull at 78c for western. Corn heavy at $1 35@1 37 for good to prime mixed western. Pork dull and nominal at $20 75 cash, and regular, for mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats heavy. Bacon dull at 10½c for Cumberland and 11½c for short ribbed for January. Lard dull and heavy at 13@13½c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—Flour dull and declining, closing at $10 50@10 75 for family, and $9 75@10 00 for extra. Wheat dull; No. 1 red $2 45, and same grade of spring $2 30. Oats dull at 64@65c for No. 1. Corn in fair demand at 75@78c for new and no demand for old. Rye dull at $1 48@1 50. Barley in fair demand at $1 55@1 65. Cotton dull; prices nominal at 16c for middling. Whisky unchanged. Hogs unchanged and quiet; weather mild; not many offering; sales at $6 25@6 75, gross, and $8 20, net; receipts 6,000 head. Green meats sold at 6@6½c for shoulders; 8½@9c for sides, and 9½@10c for hams. New lard 12c, and old 12½@13c. Mess pork dull; prices nominal at $19 50@20 00. Bacon unchanged; small sales of 3 to 10 tierces at previous prices. Butter firmer; Central Ohio 33@35c. Eggs 27c. Seed unchanged. Linseed oil firm at $1, with sales of 200 bbls. Petroleum unchanged. Beef cattle dull at $2 00@5 25, and sheep at $2 00@4 00; supply in excess of demand. Gold 138½. Money market close.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 21.—The weather is extremely fine, and the demand for goods has fallen off for country trade, although for export a good inquiry has prevailed for heavy brown sheetings and drills, so the stock of these is now very small and the market firm at 13½ to 15½c for sheetings. Drills firm at 15@16c for light and small invoices. Bleached muslins are a little weaker, New York Mills down to 12½c, and Lonsdale to 17c. Prints are in moderate request and prices steady at 12½c for all regular makes, and 15c for Cocheco and best Merrimac D. Delaines choice styles of Pacific job at 19c, and Arlington 20c; while old styles of both qualities are selling at 17c, and Sprague's 14 claimed at 19c.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Tobacco quiet at unchanged figures. Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales 200 bales middling at 16c. Flour only in local trade demand; small sales at $8 00@8 60 for extra; $9 75@10 50 for double extra; $11 75@12 00 for treble extra. Wheat—Small receipts induced higher prices to be asked, and buyers refused to pay them and market is unchanged; prime to fancy and white fall $2 45@2 60; spring $1 85@1 98. Corn firmer; new mixed 85c; old mixed 90c; yellow 92@93c; white 95@98c. Oats stiff at 67½c. Rye firm at $1 42½. Barley higher; prime to choice $1 85; choice spring $1 32@1 40; prime to choice fall $1 48@1 92. Nothing but a retail business doing in provisions, and prices are unchanged. Hogs active; ruling prices from 6 to 6½c gross. Weather cloudy and mild.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged, at $9 75@11 50 for XX spring; $10 50@12 for XX red winter; $12 50@14 for XX and XXX white. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee spring $2 03; No. 1 red winter nominal at $2 53; No. 2 do at $2 40@2 43. Corn lower and in fair demand at $1 05 for old No. 1 shelled; 95c for new do. Oats dull and 1 cent lower; No. 1 state held at 66c from store. Rye firm and unchanged at $1 35@1 40 for State and western. Barley quiet and unchanged at $1 33@1 40 for No. 1 Canada and State; $1 26@1 30 for No. 2 do. Petroleum dull and lower; free held at 43@44c; bonded nominal at 23@24c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—Tobacco scarce; sales 49 hhds; trash $3 25@4 85; light lugs $5 25; medium leaf $14 50; selections $21 50. Flour—superfine $8 00. Wheat dull at $2 35@2 50. Corn—old shelled in bulk 95@98c; new ear 65@75c. Oats dull at 65@66c in bulk. Hogs to packers easier at $6 25@6 90, and $7 50 live weight; receipts increasing. Green hams 12c; bacon shoulders 12½c; clear sides 16½c packed; bulk clear sides 15c now held higher. Mess pork $20. Lard in tierces 12½@12½c. Cotton 15@15½c. Whisky in bond 35c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, November 21—Beeves—arrivals to date 3,700 head; market about ½c better than this day week, and trade fairly active; prime cattle are unusually plenty, and prices are as high as 16c, while poor stock sold at 10@12c. Sheep and Lambs—supply excessive, and with light demand, prices are easier or common, while prime, from comparative scarcity, was sustained in prices; 5½c is the top figure for sheep; 5@7c for lambs.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, November 21.—Cattle—Receipts for the week 3,000 head mostly inferior; demand fair; prices ½c higher; about all sold at 2½@5c for scallawags, and 6@7c for fair to choice extra the outside prices for a drove of very fine Ohio steers, averaging 1,560 lbs. Sheep in good request at 3@4c, but to-day very few changed hands; receipts 6,860. Hogs—receipts 8,000; sales 5,000 at 6¾@7½c for Michigan, and 7@7½c for Illinois.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, November 21.—Flour dull; Western bakers' $10 50; white Western $13. Wheat inactive and nominal; asking $2 16 for old No. 2 Western. Rye quiet held at $1 50. Barley—choice Canada sold at $1 40; 10,000 bushels, in 3 lots. Mess pork quiet at $22. Lard dull at 13½c. Highwines nominal. Oats—sales 10,000 bush at 62c. Market generally bare of breadstuffs and provisions.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 21.—Cotton in active demand; sales 4,000 bales, the largest of the season; middling Orleans 17c. Receipts 3,071 bales. Sugar inactive and drooping; sales of prime at 12½c. Molasses quiet; common to choice 68@90c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 21.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm and advanced 5c; choice red $2 80; prime $2 75. Corn firm at yesterday's prices. Oats steady at 70@73c. Provisions dull and very flat.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, November 21.—Cotton dull and heavy at 15½c. Corn $1 10@1 15. Hay $24@25. Oats 70@72c. Pork $22 50. Shoulders 14c; clear sides 16½@16½c. Lard 14@14½c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.—Crude petroleum, 17½c; refined, 25½@27c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; prime red, $2 40@2 50. Corn steady. Provisions dull.

IRON.

PHILADELPHIA.

The *North American* of Monday reports pig dull, and prices weak and unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $43 00; No. 2 at $39 00@40 00, and $35 00@37 00 for forge. Scotch pig is quoted at $42 00@43 00 ₧ ton. Manufactured iron is dull and rather lower.

NEW YORK.

Scotch pig has continued in fair demand at about late rates, says the *Commercial List* of Wednesday, but as most of the wharf lots have been taken up the market closes quite steadily. The sales are 650 tons Glengarnock, in lots from ship, at $38 50@39 00, including some at $39 00@39 50 from yard, with small lots as high as $41 00—the general asking prices for No. 1 brands are $39 00 from ship, and $40 00 from yard; 100 tons Gartsherrie sold on terms not transpired. American is in small supply, but the demand is also light; No. 1 may be quoted at $42 00, and No. 2 at $38 00@39 00; 100 tons new make Poughkeepsie sold on terms we did not learn. We notice besides 200 tons old T rails at $50 00; 100 do double-headed, and 500 do No. 1 wrought scrap, from yard, on private terms. Bar from store is very inactive, but prices are unchanged—we hear of no invoices offering on the spot.

COAL.

LOUISVILLE.

We quote best Pittsburgh, at retail, at 40c ₧ bushel, or $10 per cart load of 25 bush, delivered. Pomeroy coal to boats, regular customers, 14c and to others 25c. A boat load of Pittsburgh coal at West Louisville, 20,000 bush, sold at about 25c afloat.

CINCINNATI.

The market has not undergone any change since our last issue. Several barge loads of Ohio River coal sold at 18c afloat. The prices delivered to consumers remain at 24@28c for Ohio River and Pittsburgh.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WHEELING, WEST VA., Nov. 21, 1867.

The steamer Leni Leoti departed for Pittsburgh at 11 o'clock A. M. It is almost impossible for boats to run on account of fog. River thirty inches and falling. Weather mild. H.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., November 21, 1867.

River two feet in channel. Weather mild and smoky. M.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., November 21, 1867.

There are about four feet six inches water here. Weather foggy and warm. P.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., November 21, 1867.

River two feet six inches in channel and falling. Weather cool and foggy. G.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 21.—River is stationary with three feet two inches in the canal. Weather misty and mild.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

Arrived.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
Chieftain	Hendrickson	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Elisha Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.

Departed.

Fayette	Donaldson	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmack	Brownsville.
E. Bennett	Cox	Brownsville.
Elector	Philips	Brownsville.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

THE RIVER AND MATTERS ALONG THE WHARF.—We have nothing new to furnish our readers, navigation being suspended, the water being too low for boats to venture out. The weather was mild for the season and looked as if a change was near at hand. We are all waiting patiently for the good time so long expected, but have so far waited in vain. Above the Suspension Bridge, on the slackwater, we notice a considerable amount of activity. The fine side wheel steamers of the United States Mail and People's Lines are doing a large business in freight and passengers.

THE steamer Amelia Poe, recently sunk in Missouri River, has been raised and is at St. Louis undergoing repairs.

STEAMER RAISED.—The Peerless, sunk some time ago, near Shawneetown, has been raised by the Champion, from Cincinnati. She was taken to Evansville.

THE Memphis *Appeal* says that at last reports the R. E. Lee was still aground at Point Pleasant. She had been stripped of everything—freight, people, fuel, dunnage—in fact, all that could by removal add to her chances of getting off the bar—but in vain. She lays with her bow to the bar, and it is feared that she will not get off without a rise.

MEMPHIS, November 19—7 P. M.—The weather is very hazy, and navigation is impossible after sundown. Boats arrive from twenty-four to forty-eight hours behind time. Down—Belle Memphis, Early Bird, and Nick Longworth. Up—Starlight and Emperor. The river is again falling, with 6½ feet to Cairo. The Emperor cleared with 600 bales of cotton.

ST. LOUIS, November 19—Noon.—The shipments to New Orleans are liberal, and rates various, as they are declared open for the next thirty days. The pilots of the Mephis report only fifty-four inches of water at Hat Island, and declining slowly. The Amanda has been burned and the Amaranth sunk—both in the Upper Missouri. The old Bos Accord can be raised. The Glendale has arrived.

TOWING BARGES.—The underwriters of St. Louis have made the following report: The main points embraced in the report to the underwriters about insuring barges are, that barges are required to be built according to the specified standard of strength and capacity. Steamboats towing barges are required to possess a specified cylinder capacity, and shipment made on barges and steamers must be covered by a specified bill of lading for each.

LOUISVILLE.—TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAMER GOVERNOR ALLEN.—The new and palatial New Orleans packet Governor Allen made a trial trip to Twelve Mile Island, up the river and back on Monday. A select company of ladies and gentlemen took passage and had a really festive excursion. The Allen's machinery worked to a charm, and she is declared a grand success by all competent judges of massive architecture who have seen her.

A NEW ORLEANS dispatch says: The steamer Lizzie Gill bore away from the city to be deposited in their last resting place in St. Louis, the remains of James H. Turner and Benjamin Thornburg, two well known and respected St. Louis steamboatmen, who fell victims to the epidemic which prevailed here during the summer. Our friend, Captain J. T. Burdeau, perfected the arrangements necessary for their removal, which and honor to his many deeds of the good Samaritan during the past season.

EVANSVILLE, IND., November 19.—Weather clear and warm; very smoky, and clouds forming in the south and west. The river has fallen two inches. Port list—Legal Tender, Louisville to New Orleans; Fanny Brandeis, from Cairo. Sam. J. Hale, Memphis to Cincinnati; Bertha, New Orleans to Cincinnati; Anna White, Cincinnati to St. Louis; Charmer, to Cairo; Phantom, to Eastport; J. P. Webb, to Cannelton; Ida Handy, to Carrollton. Charmer, and Anna White had fair trips. A burglar was caught here last night dressed in Captain Sam. Huston's overcoat, which he had stolen off the Peerless the day she passed below. He is an adroit thief, but is now in jail.

CAIRO, November 19.—The Darling has 266 bales cotton for Evansville; 122 bales cotton, 122 beer kegs, 30 hides, 12 bales rags, 2 boilers and a number of sundries for Cincinnati. The North Alabama brought 200 tons produce and sundries for reshipment here, to New Orleans, and a moderate trip for the Tennessee river. The Michigan brought one barge of hay and one of produce for reshipment below. The Messenger had a fair trip.

The St. Patrick, Mississippi and Stonewall arrived from St. Louis, after great trouble from low water. The Louisville is still at Greenville lightering. The river fell two inches. The smoke still continues. Mercury sixty degrees. The Great Republic is reported aground at General Pillow's. The Cumberland broke a flange. She lays up for repairs here and to put up a steam freight hoister. The Tennessee takes her place.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—The Pine Grove left for Big Sandy in place of the Telegraph, and the Camelia for Portsmouth instead of the Bostona. The W. A. Caldwell left for Parkersburg with a fair trip. The Madison and Louisville packets arrived and departed on time. The Rapidan No. 2 departed for Tennessee river, drawing about three and a half feet. The Delaware was preparing to depart for Memphis at dusk, loaded to three and a half feet—a fair freight and passenger trip. Captain Calhoun designs remaining in the Memphis trade.

The fine passenger steamer J. N. McCullough, Captain George D. Moore, leaves for Big Sandy today at 12 M.

The Champion No. 6 has returned from Evansville, having raised the sunken Peerless.

The Great Republic and Robert E. Lee lost forty-eight hours by grounding at Hoon Lake, thirty miles below Memphis, and have been three days running one hundred miles from Memphis—both bound for New Orleans.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pitts. Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Nimick & Co. 6 cars pig iron; Bryan & Caughey, 7 do do; Loomis & Collier, 2 do do; Moorhead, 1 do do; Shoenberger & Blair, 2 do iron ore; Cook & Morrison, 1 do moldings; Culp & Shepard, 260 bbls flour; Schomaker & Lang, 100 do do; T Jenkins, 400 do do; Fahnestock & Co, 50 bags feed; J. I. Fahnestock & Co, 52 bbls; Z Wainwright, 29 bales hops; Wm Collard, 2 bbls eider; F Sellers & Co, 17 tcs grease, 150 do lard; Kiemen, R & Co, 17 crow bars; J Evans, 10 mo; Ketchum, 100 do, 4 sks flax; D McAleer, 1 cask, 1 bbl eggs; Seroman, Keefer & Co, 1 bx syrups; J P Hanna & Co, 9 dressed hogs; H Ben, 37 bbls hominy, 6 do eggs; Graff & Reiter, 118 sks peanuts; J Taylor, 4 do; Vanderbilt, 10 sks seed; Dickson & Co, 95 sks sundries; E. Mc Winnet, 1 car cider; W. Rogers, 4 do; Elliot & Co, 11 bbls scrap iron; J A Caughey, 1 bbl cider; Dr. F. & cott, 15 bbls glassware; H Gerwig & Co, 10 do apples; E Edmondson & Co, 25 sks corn husks; J Henderson & Bro, 23 do oats; Weldon & Kelly, 2 bbl chimney tops; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 42 sks oats; W Blackburn, 4 bbls potatoes; S B Floyd & Co, 1 do cider; J Kennedy, 8 do; Mc Mullen, Smith & Co, 9 sks rags; B Rafferty, 1 car hay; Pitts Forge & Iron Co, 77 old car axles; H Jones, 2 old boilers; F W Hay, 1 lot grindstones; D Glesan & Co, 10 rolls leather; W Fisher & Co, 3 do; W Cooper & Co, 35 bxs cheese; J Reker, 2 tubs butter; Godfrey & Clark, 247 sks and 1 crate eggs; J E Williams, 3 bxs mds, 6 bbls glassware, 2 bbls tobacco; H Voigt & Co, 341 do apples, 2 bbls sugar; H Bryan & Co, 50 do do; A H Childs & Co, 27 bales cotton; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 54 do do; M P Adams & Co, 2 bags stores; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 7 bbls scrap iron; W Dixon, 4 sacks wool; Kell & Ritchart, 74 bbls flour; D Crawford, 1 car scrap iron; McKee & Bro, 34 bbls pearlash; S Lindsey, Jr & Co, 250 do flour; J McDevitt, 221 do do; J Gardiner & Co, 100 do do; Gregg & Headenning, 100 do do.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Ralva & Robertson, 7 crs staves; F E Smith, 1 lot household good; J Lauteman, 2 bxs do do; Moon & Co, 1 car lumber; C Geyer, 12 sks potatoes; E Emmett, 1 lot bbls sks clay, bxs, &c; W McCoy, 1 lot tools; J Craig, 10 bbls clay; A Yamson & Co, 30 tire brick; F Grubb, 20 do do; J Longmore, 2 kegs, 3 sacks.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Bryan & Caughey, 3 cars I. S ore; C Zug & Co, 1 do; W do; McKnight, Forter & Co, 1 do I. S do; Kennedy & Lothrop, 3 do ore; Fetzer & Armstrong, 240 bbls potatoes, 24 sks apples, 1 do feathers; Warfel, 50 bbls apples; W H Hooper, 97 do do; Wm J Steel & Fro, 16 do do; E Jenkins, 27 do do; Head & Metzgar, 12 do do, 9 do cider, 10 do beans, 1 do butter, 1 bbl eggs; D Ricke, 1 do apples; L H Voigt & Co, 281 do do, 2 kegs lard, 1 bbl flaxseed, 1 do d apples, 1 do butter; South & Allen, 3 bxs eggs, 2 bbls d apples; McBane & Anjer, 1 bbl beans, 4 do onions; H Rees, 30 sks cider, 12 do apples; W H Graff, 4 do beans, 1 bx soap, 1 kg butter, 3 sks potatoes, 10 bbls onions, 10 sks oats, 25 do corn; Wm Dilworth, 75,000 shingles; Whitmore, Wolff, Duff & Co, 1 bx hardware; Singer, Nimick & Co, 12 bxs sundries, 5 springs; D Hazgert, 15 bbls tobacco; J McKenna, 10 bxs do do; John English, 2 cases handles; Samuel Morton, 1 pr grates, 3 sks iron, 1 bx castings; T. Evans & Co, 101 bbls flour; Knox & McKee, 100 do flour; W W Rigdon & Co, 1 car lumber; R A Clarke & Co, 1 do do; E Allen, 2 do do; A J Bayless, 1 do earcorn; Owens & Kennedy, 199 bbls apples; J Ott, 10 do cider; G N Little, 287 do corn; J S Newmyer & Co, 7 sks feathers; J H Headlin, 4 bbls, 1 kg beans, 2 bbls onions, 1 do butter, 1 do flaxseed, 5 do eggs, 3 do oats; Bly & Pinkerton, 5 bbls refined crude oil; W Dickens, 1 car corn; Shoman & Co, 25 bbls vinegar; J J Bender, 1 car nail kegs; J W Meek, 2 do and 30 sks corn, 148 sks rye; J T Glass, 56 bbls s f c oil; Jno L L Knox, 2 cars stone; Gillmore, Simpson & Co, 10 sks rye; Wm McKee & Co, 34 do oats; J S Dilworth & Co, 41 do do; T C Jenkins, 18 do barley; B H Malloy, 21 bbls beans, 3 do eggs; Pallman, Rham & Co, 1 car scrap iron; J F Stevenson, 3 chimney tops; J & W Fairly, 18 sks rye; Graff & Reiter, 15 bbls cider, 3 tubs, 1 bx cheese; F Siegle, 35 bbls cider; Hahn & Hadley, 6 bxs cheese; J P Hanna & Co, 4 dressed hogs; J Ross, 6 bbls apples; S W Fowe, 2 corn shellers; L Miller, 7 bbls kreaches; Davis & Phillips, 1 bdls gas pipe; W Fisher & Co, 5 green hides, 1 bbl sp lts, 1 bbl tallow; Godfrey & Clark, 1 lo old paper; Wood, Mathew & Co, 5 kegs washers; Rev D Hickey, 1 keg wine; McBane & Anjer, 11 sks potatoes.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—Owens & Kennedy, 2 bbls nuts; McKirdy & McG, 7,500 ft lumber, 44 bdls lath.

Pitts. Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad.

Schomaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour; E W Taber, 3 cars shelled corn; C C Smith, 2 cars stoves, D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; B Knox & Son, 1 car middlings; Brewer, Burk & Co, 2 cars stoves; J D Odell, 1 car lumber; W C Kent, 12 bbls apples; L H Voight & Co, 12 bbls apples, 2 do dried, 2 do half bbls, 5 tubs butter; Graff & Reiter, 5 bbls eggs, 7 bbls d peaches; W & D Rinehart, 2 do do, 1 do wine, 1 do corn; J Dickey, Brown & Co, 1 car pig iron; J Headman, 8 bxs shoes; H Watson, 1 box notions; A H English & Co, 1 box mds; Little & Mechling, 34 bbls pure rye whisky; Lippencott & Bakewell, 1 circular saw; F T McKee, 7 sks beans, 4 do b w flour, 6 pkgs produce; Forester & McGaw, 4 carstone; S P Shriver & Co, 1 bbl sugar; Hubbard & Bro, 1 box files, 1 circular saw; S Ewart & Co, 5 sks flax seed, 20 sks b w flour; Knox & Orr, 16 do; John Hoffman, 3 d hogs, 3 live calves; Scott & Gisal, 19 sks rye; Lockhart & Frew, 9 bbls ref oil; Monongahela House, 7 pkgs marketing; Various owners, 3 cars do.

Per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin, Brickell & Co, 139 kgs nails, 60 bdls 500 bars iron; P Ft W & C R R, 88 rails R R iron; H Woodsides, 1 car pig iron; Jas Conner, 120 bbls salt, 4 sks b w flour, 4 do beans, 5 bbls do, 1 bbl, 5 bxs butter, 1 bbl eggs; Brown & Co, 1 car pig iron; J Headman, 1 bx shoes; H Watson, 1 box notions; A H English & Co, 1 box mds; Little & Mechling, 34 bbls pure rye whisky; Lippencott & Bakewell, 1 circular saw; F T McKee, 7 sks beans, 4 do b w flour, 6 pkgs produce; Forester & McGaw, 4 carstone; S P Shriver & Co, 1 bbl sugar; Hubbard & Bro, 1 box files, 1 circular saw; S Ewart & Co, 5 sks flax seed, 20 sks b w flour; Knox & Orr, 16 do; John Hoffman, 3 d hogs, 3 live calves; Scott & Gisal, 19 sks rye; Lockhart & Frew, 9 bbls ref oil; Monongahela House, 7 pkgs marketing; Various owners, 3 cars do.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

R Stevenson, 4 stoves, 3 pans; Michaels, Albuthnot & Co, 435 bxs window glass; J H Hood, 4,500 feet lumber; Markle, Dickson & Co, 77 bdls printing paper; Loppy & Weise, 10 rolls leather; W S Passavant, 2 bxs pictures; L H Voigt & Co, 6 sks nuts, 1 bbl cider; Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, 21 kegs nuts; 3 bbls charcoal; J Ad er & Co, 5 do do; H W Miller, 20 bbls charcoal; Wolf, Howard & Co, 2 cars sand; Hessenbut, 5 do do; Wolf, Howard & Co, 120 telegraph poles; A & D H Chambers, 2 cars sand; Deatrick, 2 bbls tallow; Loppy & Wettack, 1 car tan bark; W W Barcus, 8 bbls apples, 1 kg butter; J Shepard, 2 sks wool, 14 do corn; S P Shriver & Co, 12 bxs cheese.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Pitts Brownv. and Geneva People's Line.

Phelps Parke & Co, 1 lot lumber; J A Delm, 93 hd sheep; J Horner, 16 bbls apples; W G Bane, 5 do whisky; A Frey, 122 bxs window glass; Waiters, 9 rolls leather; Owner, 3 coops chickens.

Brownsv. and Geneva U. S. Mail Line.

Sturgeon & Bro, 67 sks oats; Schomaker & Lang, 2 bxs turkeys; G T Miller, 1 do do; Stephenson & Co, 1 bx mdse; B T Crawford, 2 pkgs marketing; Pat Howe, 21 live turkeys, 1 coop chickens; J L Moorhouse, 3 bbls apples, 62 sacks wool; John Flack, 352 bxs window glass; R H Conway, 41 sacks oats; R C Schmertz, 472 bxs window glass.

A. H. ENGLISH & CO.,
No. 96 Fourth Street,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S READERS, DEAN'S ARITHMETIC, BURT'S GRAMMAR AND COWLEY'S COPY BOOKS. Also, manufacturers of BLANK BOOKS. BOOK BINDING executed in all its forms. A large stock of STATIONERY constantly on hand. eod

AUCTION SALES.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., 55 and 57 Fifth st.
THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, CORNER OF MORGAN AND ROBINSON STREETS, ALLEGHENY CITY,
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, November 25th, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold the very desirable lot of Ground, fronting 24 feet on Morgan street, and extending along Robinson street 80 feet 5 inches. The improvements is a neat two-storied brick double Dwelling House of Twelve Rooms, having on first floor large double Parlors, Drawing and Dining rooms, Kitchen and Wash-house, and large Pantry. On the second floor are fine large-sized chambers and Bath Room; a large finished attic; Gas and Water throughout; large Clothes Presses; Marble Mantles in Parlors; Boston Range in Kitchen; every convenience in Wash-house; good dry Cellar, (eight feet clear), the whole being in most complete order, surrounded with shade trees, and enclosed with neat Iron Fence. To parties seeking a comfortable dwelling, here is an excellent opportunity for securing a home in a central location, convenient to business in either city, being within ten minutes walk from Pittsburgh Postoffice.
Terms, one-Third Cash, balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by Bond and Mortgage. Sale positive.
SMITHSON, PALMER & CO., Auct., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

STOCK SALES.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business FRANCIS G. BAILEY, Jr. JOHN D. BAILEY.
July 1st, 1867.
JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,
Stock and Real Estate Brokers and Auctioneers,
Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, Household Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms. Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale. Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office 102 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Geo. H. Holtzman
REAL ESTATE, STOCK
AND
Insurance Broker.
STOCKS, BONDS,
MORTGAGES, NOTES, &c.,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
INSURANCE on Life or Property obtained in the Safest Companies.
GEO. H. HOLTZMAN,
146 WOOD STREET, (Board of Trade Rooms), Pittsburgh, Pa.

GRAFF, BYERS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Bar, Tank and Sheet Iron,
HAMMERED
RAILROAD AXLES,
Gas Pipe,
FOR CONVEYING STEAM, WATER AND GAS. ALSO,
OIL WELL TUBING.
WAREHOUSE,
98 WATER AND 132 FIRST STS.,
PITTSBURGH

RIVER PACKETS.
Monongahela River.
1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867
PITTSBURGH,
BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA
MAIL LINE.
PACKET COMPANY,
Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
ELISHA BENNETT...........M. A. COX.
FAYETTE...........CAPT. P. DONALDSON.
GALLATIN...........CAPT. A. S. CARLISLE.
FRANKLIN...........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.
TELEGRAPH...........CAPT. D. BOUGHER.
To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
No Commission on Eastern Freights.
J. L. MOORHOUSE,
AGENT, PITTSBURGH
LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.
PEOPLE'S LINE.
1867. 1867.
The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets
CHIEFTAIN....CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
ELECTOR........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS
LEAVE PITTSBURGH DAILY AT 8 P. M.
Wharfboat foot of Grant street.
No Commission on Eastern Freight.
WM. G. BANE, AGENT.

Marietta and Parkersburg.
PITTSBURGH, WHEELING
Marietta and Parkersburg Line.
1867. 1867.
Leave Company's Wharfboat, foot of Wood street, Daily at 12 M.
MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS
J. N. M'CULLOUGH.....GEO. D. MOORE, Master.
TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS
LENI LEOTI...........J. HAMILTON, Master.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
GREY EAGLE...........C. L. BRENNAN, Master.
Freight will be received at all hours by
tf JAMES COLLINS, Agent.

Muskingum River Packet Line.
For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh Every TUESDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville Every FRIDAY—8 A. M.
The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA No. 2, Captain Wm. Coulson, will leave as announced above. For freight or passage apply on board or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

St. Louis Advertisement.
1867. 1867
NORTHERN LINE
FROM
ST. LOUIS TO ST. PAUL.
One of these elegant Steamers leaves St. Louis daily for St. Paul and all intermediate points on the Upper Mississippi River. Through receipts for freight and Passengers given by Pittsburgh Line Boats, connecting with Northern Line at St. Louis, thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates.
J. D. COLLINGWOOD,
JOHN FLACK, Agents, or to
R. C. GRAY.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of supplying STEAMBOATS with SHIP CHANDLERY AND BOAT STORES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, at No. 19 PUBLIC LANDING, under the firm of CULLEN, CUNNINGHAM & CO.
JAMES CULLEN,
JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM,
CHARLES B. RUSSELL,
JOHN A. WILLIAMSON.
Capt. Andy Robinson, Jr., will remain with the new firm.
Cincinnati, Nov. 6, 1867 eod

JAS. H. HOLMES,
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENT,
OFFICE, 36 MONROE STREET,
WHEELING, W. VA.

HARRY ROSE...........STANT. J. BATCHELOR.
ROSE & BATCHELOR,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
AND
CONTRACTING AGENTS,
For Vicksburg & Meridian and Meridian & Selma Railroads, Office, No. 8 WEST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

SNOWDON WORKS,
Brownsville, Pa.
J. N. SNOWDON,
MACHINIST,
ENGINE BUILDER
AND
STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR
Having leased the well-known Works formerly carried on by John Snowdon & Sons, and possessing ample facilities for completing contracts in the above line, I am now prepared to engage for work to be done on the best terms and in the shortest time possible. I propose to BUILD STEAMBOATS ENTIRE or furnish any portion of the Machinery.
I would especially ask attention to my facilities for, and experience in, the construction of
IRON VESSELS,
For which I am prepared to contract.
Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.
J. N. SNOWDON,
BROWNSVILLE, PA.